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The Monsee Fragments. Text with Notes.

Accompanied by a Grammatical Treatise on the Phonology.

by

George Allison Hench.

April 1. 1889.

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Introduction.

The object of work, herewith presented is part of the material for an edition of the Old High German "Monsee Fragments," which I am at present engaged in making.

These fragments, as we now find them consist of 41 manuscript pages, a few of which are almost perfect, but the majority in a more or less damaged condition. The manuscript was originally very handsome, but was cut up sometime during the 15th or 16th century, and used for binding other manuscripts.

Two of these Ms. pages were found by a Benedictine monk, R. P. Pez of the monastery at Melk, Austria, and sent to J. G. Eccard at Hannover. One of these pages, which Eccard probably received before the other, was published by him in his Catalecta monumentorum quaternio, Hann. 1720, p. 3. These two were afterwards found their way into the royal library at Hannover, and were catalogued as "Bibelstellen in altfriesischer Sprache mit dem lateinischen [illegible]"

they were lost sight of until 1874 when they were discovered by E. Trautmann and published in the Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie Bd I. 387-392. Jacob Grimm in his Göttinger Habilitationsschrift "Hymnorum veteris ecclesiae XXVI interpretatio theotisca nunc primum edita Gottingae 1830 pp 67" reprinted the text as found in Eccard's "Quaternio" with a few corrections.

In 1834 Stephen Endlicher loosened out a number of fragments of an old manuscript from the binding of some volumes which had been brought to the Imperial Library at Vienna from the Monastery of Mondsee. With the aid of Hoffmann von Fallersleben he deciphered these fragments and discovered the fact, that they and the original of the page in Eccard's Quaternio were parts of the same manuscript. These fragments after having been put together and arranged, were published the same year by Endlicher and Hoffmann von Fallersleben under the title "Fragmenta theotisca versionis antiquissimae Evangelii S. Matthaei et aliquot

homiliarum. Vindobonae 1834. Including the page reprinted from Eccard, this edition contained parts of 27 Ms. pages with a "Praefatio" and [illegible] Glossarium. In 1841 J. F. Massmann prepared a second edition with many emendations and containing quite a number of fragments not found in the first edition, increasing the total number of manuscript pages to 36. In 1868 Joseph Haupt discovered two more fragments of our manuscript which had been used for binding, and which he published in Germania XII. pp. 46-68. Since 1841 no complete edition of the Monsee fragments has been made, notwithstanding its importance and the discovery of additional Ms. pages. This fact lead me to undertake the preparation of a new and complete edition accompanied by a glossary and a grammatical treatise on on the phonology, inflection and syntax. With this in view, I visited in the summer of 1888 the libraries at Hannover and Vienna where the parts of the manuscript are found and

made a copy of them. I read several new fragments, especially a long strip about half an inch in width containing the first letters of all the lines of Ms page X; and also made many new readings.

The text which follows is based on my reading which has been compared with that of Eccard, Endlicher & Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Massmann, [illegible] and Friedländer, also with the text of the Homilies, "De vocatione Gentium" & St Augustini Sermo LXXII in Müllenhoff and Scherer's Denkmäler, pp. 165-173, and with the text of the Homily of St Isidor Hisp. "De fide catholica contra Judaeos" in Weinhold's Isidor, pp 43-57.

The Ms. readings have been retained, except in a few cases where the errors of the scribe were palpable. The punctuation throughout is my own, as that of the Ms. is in many cases false, in more cases wanting. The capital letters have been preserved as in the Ms.

The entire work now consists of parts of forty

The pages, one of these pages XXXIII, contains parts of two homilies, and these I have separated, and numbered one of them as XLI.

The manuscript originally contained the Gospel of St. Matthew to which were adjoined several homilies. The Latin original stood on the left hand page and the German translation was on the opposite page.

The manuscript was beautifully written, and the scribe was on the whole very careful.

Of our text the Gospel of St Matthew occupies the first twenty five pages, and the following parts of the German translation are contained on these pages:

I. Matth VIII 33 – IX 9. II. X, 12–13. III. X, 23–24. IV. XII, 1–14. V. XII, 14–25. VI. XII 31–39. VII XII, 40 – XIII, 1. VIII. XIII. 2–5. IX. XIII, 15–24 X XIII, 39–53. XI. XVIII, 17–24. XII. XVIII 26 – XIX, 4. XIII. XX 14–26. XIV. XX, 26 – XXI. 2. XV. XXI. 46 – XXII, 13. XVI. XXII, 13–24. XVII. XXIII, 15–24. XVIII. XXIII, 27–34. XIX XXII, 24–35 XX XXV, 1–4. XXI XX[illegible] – XX[illegible] XXII. XXVI, 25–[illegible]. XXIII XXVI [illegible] – XXVII 4. XXIV. XXVII [illegible] XXV XXVIII, 4–20.

Pages XXVI – XXXI contain part of a homily "De Vocatione Gentium" by an unknown author.

Pages XXXII – XXXVI contain parts of the homily of St. Isidor Hisp

"De fide catholica contra Judaeos"

Pages XXXIII–XL contain parts of "St Augustini Sermo LXXII.

XLI contains the remnant of an unknown fr[illegible].

The treatise on the phonology of our monument, which forms the second part of this paper, is exhaustive, and based as far as the arrangement is concerned on Braune's Althochdeutsche Grammatik, Halle, 1884.

My remarks as to the age of the "fragments" are necessarily incomplete, as a good treatise on the phonology of Isidor, to which this monument is nearly allied, is wanting. Before finishing the work I hope to make an exhaustive study of Isidor and thus have material for comparison with the Monsee fragments, and for solving problems which may arise from such a comparison.

Abbreviations.

Br. AHDGr. = Braune, Althochdeutsche Grammatik

Br. L.B. = Braune Althochdeutsches Lesebuch 2 Aufl.

D. = Müllenhoff u. Scherer, Denkmäler deutscher Poesie u. Prosa etc. [illegible]

E. = Endlicher u. von Fallersleben, Fragmenta Theotisca, 1834.

E. B. = Endlicher, Nachtrag zu Frag. Theot. in Jahrbücher d. Literatur Bd. [illegible] pp. 234 ff. Wien 1834.

Ec. = Eccard, Veterum Monumentorum Quaternio, Lips. [illegible]

Fr. = [illegible] in Zeitschr. f. d. Ph. V pp. [illegible]

Hpt. = Joseph Haupt in Germania XIV. pp. 66-86

Hof. = Conrad Hofmann in Sitzungsberichte d. Bayer. Akad. d. Wissenschaft. 1869 I pp. 560 & 562.

Gr. = Grimm, Hymnorum veteris ecclesiae XXVI interpretatio Theotisca nunc primum edita Gottingae 1830. [illegible]

M. = J. F. Massmann, Fragmenta Theotisca. Editio Secunda. 1841.

M. Hpt. = Massmann in Haupt's Zeitschrift I. pp. 563-571

Ms. = manuscript.

W = Weinhold, Isidor [illegible].

Note. In the manuscript the abbreviated form IHS is regularly written, which I have expanded into iesus

[illegible]

Text

I. Matth. VIII. 33 – IX. 4.

sagetun al, ioh fon[a] dhem diubilsiuhhtom [ma]nnum; enti see saar alle dhea burgera fuorun [a]ngegin iesuse: enti so in in gasahhun, batun, [da]z er aufuori uz fona iro marchom. [E]nti genc er in einan scef, ubarferita dhen [s]eo uzun enti quam in sine burc. [E]nti se saar butun imo einan liccuen-[t]an in baru; enti gasah iesus iro galaupin. [q]uhad demo lamin: Gatrue, sunu, forlaaz-[se]nu dhir uuerdant dhino sunta. Enti se [saar] einhuuelihhe scribera quhattun untar im: [D]ese lastrot; enti so iesus sah iro gedanc-[ha q]uad: zahuuiu denchet ir ubil in iuuueremo [m]uote? Huuedar ist gazelira, za quedanne: forlazsenu dhir uuerdant dhino suntea: [odo] za quedanne: arstant enti ganc? [Da]z ir auh uuizit, dhaz mannes sunu [h]abet gauualt in herdhu za forlazanne suntea, [duo] quhad dhemo lamin: arstant, nim [d]hin betti enti genc za dhinemo husi; enti er

[arstu]ont enti fenc za sinemo hus. Gasahhun iz
[diu] uole, gaforahtun im enti aerlihho lobotun
[got], dher solihha gauualtida forgab mannum.
24 [En]ti so dhuo iesus danan fuor, gasah man

II. Matth. X, 12. 13.

[que]-
1 dhante: fridhu sii dhesemo hus; enti ibu daz ....
2 uuir lich, enti iuuuer fridhu quuimit ubar iz hus.

III. Matth. X, 23. 24.

1 dheso burgi israhelo, aer dhanne quuimi[t] ......
2 Nist iungiro ubar meistar, noh scalh ......

IV. Matth. XII, 1–14.

In demu ziti fuor iesus in restitago after satim:
sine iungirun auh uuarun hungrage, bigunnun raufen
diu ahar enti ezan. Pharisei dhuo daz ga-
sehante quuatun imo: See dine iungirun tuoant
5 daz sie ni mozun tuoan in feratagum; enti aer
quad im: Inu ni lasut ir huuaz dauid teta, dhuo

inan hungarta enti dea mit imo uuarun: huuē her gienc in daz gotes hūs enti az uuizodbrot, daz imo ni uuas zi ezzanne ni muosa noh dea mit imo uuarun, nibu dia einun euuarta?
Odho ni larut ir in euu, daz dem uuehhatagum dia euuarta in demo tempale uuimezant restitac enti sint doh anu lastār? Ih sagem iu auh, daz mers ist hear thanne temple. Ibu ir uuestit uuaz ist: armherzin uuillu enti nalles ostār: neo ni gascadot ir dem unscolom.
Truhtin ist auuisso mennes sunu ioh restitagu.
Enti so aer danan fuor, quam in iro thinchūs. enti see dar saar man, der habeta ardorreta hant; enti fragetun inan quedante: muoz man in uuratagum heilan? daz inan leidotin.
Her auh quat im: uuelih iuuuer ist ther man, der ein scāf habet, enti ibu daz in grubu fallit in restitagum Inu nimit iz der enti heuit iz uz? huue mihhiles ist bezira man danne scāf? Bidiu danne muoz man firatagum uuelastuoan. Duo quad iesus

... manni. strecki dina hant. Enti aer strechita, enti uuart saar so sama heil so diu ander. Argengun duo uz Pharisara, uuorahtun garuti

V. Matth. XII, 14–25.

uuidar[i] iesuse, huueo sie inan forleosan mahtin. Iesus auh [uu]uista iz, fuor danan; enti folgetun imo mana[ge], enti aer gaheilta siae alle; enti gabot im, daz sie inan [ni] martin; daz arfullit uurti daz gaquet[an] uuart durah forasagun esaiam quedan[tan]: See miin sunu, den ih gachos, minan uuinin [in] imo uuelihheta minera sela. Sezzu ih minan geist ubar inan, enti miin urteili chundit deotom. Ni uuid[ar]stritit noh ni hrofit noh ni gahorit einich in heimin[go]um sina stimna. Rorea gafaclita ni for[bri]hhit, enti riuhhantan flas ni lescit, Unnan [daz aer] durahbringit za sigiu urteili; enti in sina[n] namun eigun deotun uuaan. Duo uu[ar]t imo frambrungan der tiubil habeta, uuas blinter enti stummer enti heilita inan, so daz aer [ga][s]prah enti sah.

Enti erstauntiu uuarun allo managi enti quatun:
inu ni dese ist davides sunu?
Pharisaeora auh [d]haz gahorente quatun.
dese ni uz tribit tiubilu nibu durah Beelze-
bub tiuuuilo furistun.
Iesus auh [uuissa] iro gadancha, quad im: allero
rihho [s]galihhemelih in zuei zasceitan, zagengit;
24 enti so h* . . . .

VI. Matth. XII, 31-39

. . Bidun quidi[u] . . . .
. . uuerdant . . . .

[ni]st uuerdant forlazan. Enti so] huuer so [quuidit
[uuort uuidar mannes sune, forlazan imo] uuird[it].
Dhaer auh uuer chuidit uuidar heilegemo gheiste,
[ni]st uuirdit imo forlazan noh hear in uue-
[r]alti noh in euuin.
[Ed]do uurchet ir guotan baum enti siin obaz guot,
[ed]do gauurchet ir ubilan baum enti siin obaz
[u]bil. So auh fona des baumes obaze arcennit
[uuir]dit daer baum. natrono chnosles, hueo
magut ir guot sprehhan, nu ir so ubile birut?
Fona ganuhtsamemo muote sprihhit munth.

Guot man fona guotemo horte auuirfit guot, enti ubil man fona ubilemo horte ubil framberit. Ih sagem auh iu, daz allero uuorto unbidarbero dea man sprehhant, [illegible] [In] tuomtage; fona diin selbes uuortum gauuisso [ga]rehtsamos enti fona diin selbes uuortum [illegible] ioh [illegible].

Duo antuurtun imu einhuuelihhe scribero enti ~~enti~~ [illegible] quedante: Meistar, uuillemes fona dir sum zeihhan gasehan.

Er antuurta, quuat im: ubil manchunni enti urtriuuui sohhit zeihhan, enti ni uuirdit imu [illegible] niba zeihhan iona [illegible].

VII. Matth. XII, 40 – XIII, 1

so selb auh so ionas uuas in uuales uuambu dri taga enti drio naht, so scal uuesan mannes sunu in haerda hreune dri taga enti drio naht. Dea ninauuetiscun man arrisant in tomtage mit desemo chunne enti [illegible] daz [illegible] uuorahtun, so sie ionas lerta; enti see hear mero danne

iona cuninginn sundan arstent in tuomtage mit desemo manchunne enti ganidrit daz, huuanta siu quam fona enttum lantes horran uuistom salomones; enti see hear mero danne salomon.

So auh daer unhreino gheist uzargengit fona manne, gengit after durrem stetim, suohhit rua enti ni findit. Danne quuidit: ih huuirfu in miin hus, danan ih uzfuor; enti quhoman findit ital hus, bismanit gacherit enti gazeonit. Danne feerit enti ganimit sibuni andre geista mit imo uuirsirun danne er, enti ingangante artont dar; enti uuerdant dea iungistun des mannes uuirsirun danne dea eristun; so scal uuesan desemo manchunne uuirsistin.

Innan dien daer dar sprah zi dem folchum, see siin muoter enti bruoder stuontun uze, suohhitun imo gasprahhi. Quad imo duo einhuuelih: see diin muoter enti bruoder stantant uze, suohhent dih.

Enti er antuurta demo za imo sprah, quad: huuer ist miin muoter enti huuer sintun mine bruoder? enti rahhita sina hant uuar sine iungirun, quad: See miin muoter enti mine bruoder! Sohuuer so auh

in ernust uuillun uuerchit mines [illegible]te, [illegible] in himilum ist, Der ist miin bruoder enti suester ioh moter.
In demo tage [illegible]nc [illegible] hus, [illegible] [illegible].

VIII Matth. XIII

. . . . . . uuarun z[a imo] folc manag[illegible],
. . . . . .[s]ue [illegible]zzen, enti allu [illegible] Managi
. . . . .[g]enfti sprah im filu zuo in biuuir-
[ftim, ... u]for uz daer sait, saan sinan
. . . .[mitolgu] aer sata, sum felun bi
. . . [s]uuamgin suozente [illegible].
. . . [sum]i [illegible] in steinac, dar [illegible]
. . . . [illegible]ene uphi, huuanta haerda tiufin
. . . . [dafnne] uphstigantem arheigetun,
. . . . . . ni haptun, ardorretun. Sum auh
. . . . . [enti] aruohsun dea dorna,
. . . . . [s]um [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]
. . . . . uuaxmun, sum zehanzofalt,
. . . . . [s]um drizuzfalt. [illegible]
. . . [a]hore, Enti [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
. . . . [s]ingo, Huuanta [illegible] [illegible] in bi-

[uuortim . . . intuuorta, quat im: uuanta iu ist
. . . . [t]archennenne ghiruni himilo rihhes,
. . . . forgeban.
. . . . [uu]irdit imo gageban enti [illegible];
. . . . . . [h]abet, enti daz aer habet, uuirdit
. . . .

. . . . . . zuo in in biuuortim, uuanta sie
. . [g]asehante, enti gahorrente ni gahorrent
. . . . *t, enti daz arfullit uuerde
. . . [uu]izagel [illegible]: [illegible] ier
. . . . [f]forstantit enti gasehante gasihit
. . . . . let ist gauuisso desero liuteo
. . . . [or]on suuaro gahortun, enti iro
. . [au]geo iz augom gasehen enti orom
ni gahorren

IX. Matth. XIII, 15–27.

. . . forstanten enti gahuuerfen, enti ih sie gaheile.
. . [sal]ig sun auh salic, huuanta dei gasehant, enti
. . [or]un, uuanta dei gahorrent. Uuar in [illegible]
[ia]u, daz manage forasagun enti rehtuui-

[D]isun gerstun za gasehanne daz ir gasihit enti ni gasahun;
.... [g]ahorrenne daz ir gahorret enti ni gahortun.
..... [g]ahorret biuuorte dhes saentin, allero eogauuelih[er] ... der gahorit uuort rihhes enti (ni) farstantit,
.... [d]ër uuoltento enti arlausit daz ga-
[sait uuarth] in sinu herza. Dese ist der in uuege ga-
[sait ....]. Daz auuar in steinac uuarth gha-
[sait .... I]st der gotes uuort gahorit enti daz saar
.. [gaufeon]n infahit, enti ni habet in imo rezhun urzun
.. [zuuei]in uuirdit imo zetaun unz sina
.... erfolget durah uuort, innu asuuihhit.
.... [D]n dea dorna ist gasait, Dese ist daer
.... [gahorit] enti sorge desera uueralti enti biuuih
.......*o ardempfant daz uuort enti ist ano
.... Daz auuar in guota haerda uuarth
.... ist der uuort gahorit enti farstantit
.. [d]uuazmezun urbirit, enti auuurchit sum ea zehanzofalt,
.... [sehs]zeurfalt, ioh sumes drizuc folih.
...... bifora im sezzita, quad: galihho ist
.... [h]immilo rihhi manne dimo sata guotun
.... Dizo uuh dea man ist fun

. . . . [uba]rs[a]eita den achar . . . . . .
. . . . [funta]r [den] uuizzi enti . . . . .
. . . . [de]se uphurnohs e[rti] . . . . .
. . . [Zei]gitun sih lulsamun. s[calcha] .
. . . [ ] uuestun . . . uo enti uuntun[?] .

X. Matth. XIII, 39–53.

franman auh s[ca]ntun angila. So sama uuih so daz
uuihti gisamnotun, enti fyur forbrennitun, so sie
uuirdit in enti uueraldi. Sentit mannes sunu sine
engila, enti samnont fona sinemo rihhe alle dea asuuihi,
enti dea ubiltatun, enti uuirfit dea in fyures ouan.
Dar im scal uuofan uuoft enti zano gagrim.
Danne dea rehtuuisun schinant so sunna in iro
fateres rihhe. So huuer so gahorin oran habe, gahore.
Galih ist himil[o] rihhi gaberge gaborgan in acchre.
So danne man daz findit, enti gabirgit iz, enti des
mendinto gengit enti forchaufit al daz uuaz so er
habet enti gachaufit dien acchar. Auh ist galih ist
himilo rihhe chaufmanne suohhenti guote margarizun;
funtan uuih einan tiurin margarizun, genc enti for-

chaufta al daz er hapta, enti gachaufta den.
Auh ist galih himilo rihhi seginun in seu gasez-
zitera, enti allero fiscchunne samnontiu.
so diu danne fol ist, uzardunsan, enti dea
bi stade sizzentun uuelitun dea guotun in iro
faz, dea ubilun auuar uuorfun uz; so uuirdit in
demo galidontin enti uueralti. Quemant angila,
Enti arscheidant dea ubilun fona mittem dem reht
uuisigom, enti lecchent dea in ofan fiures: dar uuirdit
uuoft enti zando gagrim. Forstuontut ir diz al?
Dea quatun imo: ja uuar, truhtin. Quad im auur:
Bidiu ist eouuelih scriba galerit in himile rihc.
Galih ist manne hiuuisches fater, der framtregit
fona sinemo hordo niuui enti firni.
Enti uuortan uuarth, so iesus gaendota desiu biuurti,
Daz er fuor danan.

XI. Matth. XVIII, 14-24.

[..]agin somuurdi . . . . .
in dio fuozzi[r] .
cuitigo man

gastriunis dan[ne] . . . .
Ibu danne dir . . . .
odo zuene daz . . . .
st[a]pite ai unort. . . . .
danni cheridi[un] . . . .
ur dirianne . . . .
Unar quidu iu, ...
gabuntan scul[un] . . . .
untbintit toa . . . .
tuuar in iuuim . . . . . . [. .]-
uent oba uerdu . . . .
o uuuaz iu ritt[ent] . . . .
uuuimo untir . . . .
zuene gauuiss[o] . . . .
dir bim iu u[ntar] . . . .
duo gene za im[o] . . . .
uuin uuerder . . . .
untaz iduun st[e]ita] . . . . .
. . . . iunta nu . . . .
didiu ut uuih[] .
ur uueitu se[zen] . .

Enti so aer ti *.

XII. Matth. XVIII, 26 – XIX 3.

Habe gadult in[mi]
Uuarth gnadic
inan, enti forlez imo[]
sculd. Fand sinero ginoz
Zehanzo zendingo:
zat inan dia scult; enti[]
fat inan, quad: gadult[i]
forgiltu. Ier auuar
in carceri, untaz aer
sine sanoza lunues
Enti gengun, sagetun[n]
uuarth. Duo halota
Du arac scalc, in forl[az]
mih beti. Nuuz dir
dinemo ganoze, so
Enti arbolgan sin he[ro]
untaz iar dia scutti
fater himilisco. deu in

uuoter [illegible] uuuntrent]
Enti uuarth so iesus deisun]
za galilea enti quam in]
Enti uuaran imu [illegible]
enti gauuita im dar.
siin greifonter quuatun]:
fortazun uuili im abunolii [?]

XIII. Matth. XX 14–24

. . . . [a]fstrostun so sama so dir.
. . . . [e]ddo diin auga ist
. . . . So uuerdant dea
. . . . aftrun. Manage
. . . . [g]*uuelite.
. . . . . . [u]am sine zuelif iungirun]
. . . . . . Sie uuir-ammes za]
. . . . . . [uuir]dit gaselit dem heros-
[tom]. . . . . . [e]nti ganidarrent inan
. . . . za virsmeronne enti za
[slac]ennehahanne enti in drittin

. . . . . . [zebedeu]ses sunio mit ira
. . . . suma sihha
. . . . quad imo: gabiut
. . . . . [sizz]en cin az dineru
. . . . . [winin]stron in
. . . . . . iesus quad:
. . . . . [...]ugut ir trinchan
. . . . . [...]al. quatun imo; [...]
. . . . . * a mina trinchit
. . . . . . [...]uun halp miin
. . . . . . za gebanne, thibu dem
. . . . . fater.
. . . [zinig]ni uurtun ar.
[bolgan] . . . . . .] bruoder; iesus duo he-
[rota] . . . [...]uuizut ir daz iecota
. . dero . . . [...]ruunun
. . . . . [th]eal so uuesan untar iu,

XIV. Matth. XX, 26 – XXI, 2.

Thibu so huuelih so uuelle untar iu mero uuesan, . . .
. . . . [...] . . . . . [...] uuelle un[tar] iu . .

uuizun, uuirdit imo [illegible].

So selb so mannes sunu ni quam, daz imo umb[ahtit] nibu daz her umbahti inti geban sina sela in alosnin furi ma(ng)ge. ter uuuar sol[het] fona liuzilemo za uuaxsanne, inti fona de[mo] minnirun za uuaxsanne, ingangante inti z[a]. . . . gubetane, ni gusizzet ir saar in dem hohistom. . . Ni odohuuila ander hluttriro dir queme, [inti] gengit der dih za demo nahtmose ladota, . . . dir; nidar biz [illegible]: inti [illegible]. Ibu auuar in aftrun stete gasizzis inti quui[mit] dir otlihhero auidit daer dih za demo [naht]-muose ladota: [illegible] nah nihoro biz; inti . . . dir danne [illegible].

Inti in [uz]furantem sona hiumno, [illegible] imo bole uz[u]negin; inti see dar zuene [b]linte siz-cente bi uuege gahortun, daz iesus dar [fuori], hreofun quuedante: Truhtin, uuirt uns g[nadig] sunu dauites. Diu manag in thriuuuita i[nu] . . . suuigetin, inti se [illegible] mera hreofun quuedante: Truhtin, uuird uns gnadic, sunu dauites. [inti]

stuont iesus enti halota sie, enti quad: huuaz uuelet ir daz ih iu tuoe? Quatun imo: truhtin, daz unsariu [illegible] intuhhen. Huart im madic iesus [illegible] augun, enti see saar kasahhun enti folg[etun] Enti so sie nahitun hierusalemu, enti quamun zi betfage za oleiberge, duo santa iesus zuue[ne] iungirono, quad im:

XV. Matth. XXI, 45 – XXII, 13.

firnamun, daz er umbi sie meinita, enti sohhitun [s]ie [i]nan kafengin, [fo]rhtun diu sie inan habetun so selb so forasagun.
Enti antuurta im iesus auuar in biuuortum, quad: Kalih ist katan himilo rihhi manchuninge, der frumita brutlauft sinemo sune; enti santa sine scalcha haloon dea kaladotun za demo brut-hlaufte, enti ni uueltun queman. Auuar santa andre scalcha, quad: Saget dem kaladotom: See, fami mine enti daz uohista sintun arslagan, enti allu kigarauuit; quemet za brutlaufti. Dea ibu auuar ni ruohhitun enti fuorun im, sum in sin dorf, sum anan za sinemo

cunie: Andre auh sume kafengun dea sine scalcha enti dea kahonte arslogun. Der chuninc duo, so er iz kahorta, uuart arbolgan, enti santa sinu heri, farsoarta dea manslagun enti forbrennita iro burc. Duo quad sinem scalchum: Bruthlauft ist garuuisso karo, oh dea kaladote uuarun ni uuarun es uuirdige. Farit uuar uzindaz kalaz dero uuego, enti so huuenan so ir findet ladot za bruthlaufte. Enti fuorun uz sine scalcha in dea uuega, enti kasamnotun alle so huuelihhe so sie funtun ubile ioh guote, ioh uuarth arfullit dei bruthlauftis [illegible]. Kenc in der chuninc duo, daz kasahi dea sizzentun, enti kasah dar mannan ungauueritan bruthlauftigeru kauuates, enti quad imo: Friunt, uueo quami du hera in, ni habest bruthlauftes kauuati; enti der aritumnita. Duo quad der chuninc dem ambahtum

XVI. Matth. XXII, 13-

· [un]jan in d[illegible] fer-

· [illegible]

. . . . . . [au]uar asfun[g]elite
. . . . . . inan
. . . . . . za unfo urfo
. . . . [q]uedunth : Ma[...]sta[...]
. . . . . enti t . . . es
. . . . [au]dres u[...] g]a-
[...]ueszo] . . . . auh [...] k[...]
. . . . keltan [...]eisure
. . . . [...]: [...] un[...]
. . . . . mir dea [mu]niz-
[...a] . . . . [...]ding; [enti] quad
. ist daz quatun
. . . . . *t [ke]suf[re] daz
[Er]ste do [ka]horen[te]
kunqun d[...]nan.
den [...]ant
[...]c[...] inan [...]un :
[...]ot [...]
*e des [g]un[...]
[W]uarun [au]h
[eri]sto ka . . . [...]

forletaz [illegible]

25 [illegible] [illegible] untzer joh [illegible]

az [illegible]gist]

[illegible]

scal d* . . . dero

29 [anstuurta [illegible] iesus

XVII. Matth. XXIII, 15–25.

denne quatu [illegible] zuifalt mer [illegible] [illegible]. Uue iu, leidita blintes, ir quedet: so huuer so [illegible] [illegible] suerit, neouuiht ist, der auuar [in demo] temples [illegible] suerit, sculdic [illegible] ist. [illegible], enti blinte, huuedar ist za uuare mera, gold [odo] kirihha, diu daz gold uuihit. Enti so huuer [so in] altare suerit, neouuiht ist. So huuer so auuar [suerit] in dem kebom, dem dar oba sint, sculdic [illegible] [ist]. [Blinte, huuedar ist mera, deo gheba odo altari], der deo keba uuihit. Der auuar in altare [suerit] suerit in demo ioh in [allem] dem dar oba sint [illegible]. Enti [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] ioh in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] enti [illegible] [illegible]

himile, suerit bi holsedle gotes ioh bi demo dar[oba ist.]
Uae iu, euuasceffina enti pharisaeia trugara!
tehmot minzun enti tilli enti chumin, enti forlieazut[]
daz heuigora dera euua, tuomida enti gatbarmida[]
enti kalauben. dhesiu kazami in za tuoanne, [enti]
diu andriu ni za forlazanne.
[illegible] uuntan, uuanti uz uuccun, ?vanteuni
auuar slintante.
[U]ae eu, euuasceffina enti pharisaera trugar[a]!
uuanta ir furbit daz uzana uit diu kilichhe[]
[E]nti ?hebin ..?ijana

XVIIII Matth. XXIII, 27-36

kalauuizitem, diu mannum ?chinant uzana
sconi, innan sintun auuar fol totero kabeinnono
enti allera unhreinida; Enti so s?l(b) ?auinno ?u[]
ir innuih uzana mannum rehtuuisiga, innan
[i]r birut auuar folle trugida enti unilhe?.
Uue iu, euuasceffiuna enti Pharisaie[a] trugara!
ir zimbrit ?rabir ?orasagono enti ?cont ?eht-
uuisi?, ?r? ?irpa?ehtes; Enti ?uihit: ?? uuir ?u?im

in unserero fordrono tagun, ni warim wir iro ki[a]mahhun in forasagono bluote. Joh des birut ir iu selbun urchundun, daz ir dero suni birut dero dea forasagun sluogun. Inti ir fulleit iuuueres fateres mez. Natrun natrono knosles, wuo fliohet ir fona demo urteile dera quala? Bidiu ih sentu zi iu forasagun inti wisae inti meistra, inti dero slahet ir sume. Sume hahet in cruci, inti sume dero fillit in iuuuaro samanungom, inti dea jagot fona burgi za burg[i]; daz ubar iuuih queme al daz rehtuuisiga bluoth, daz ubar aerda ist kagozan, fona Abeles bluote des rehtkernin untaz zuchariase[s] bluoth des barachies sunes, den ir arsluogut untar demo tempale inti altare]. Unzi hier

XIX. Matth. XXIII, 28-35

Sanniot ih iuu

Saar auh after dem arbeitim dero tago, sunna ghifinstrit, inti mano ni gebit sin lioht, inti sterno

fallant fona himile, enti dio himilo megin sih [[himile]]. hruorent; enti danne schinant zeihhan mannes sunes in Enti danne uuoffent allo erdarote enti kasehant mannes sunu quemantan in himiles uuolcnum mit mihhilu megine enti craftiu. Enti sentit sine angila mit trumbom enti mihhileru stimmu, enti kasamnont sine kachoranun fona fior uuintim, enti fona himilo hohistin untaz dero marcho enti. Fona fiicbaume danne chunnet biuurti. Da[nn]e so siin ast muruuui uuirdit enti laub uzkinit, uuizit daz danne nah ist sumere. So auh danne ir diz al kisehet, uuizit danne daz iu az zelbem turim ist. Uuar iu sagem, daz diz manchunni ni zafarit aer danne diz al uuirdit. Himil enti aerda zafarant, minu uuort auuar nirfilidant.

XI. Matth. XXV 1–4

. . . [...]anarum . . . ingegin [bruti-gomin enti] bruti. Fimfi dero danne uuarun unuuiso . . . [fimfi] snottro. Oh dio unuuisun fimfi namun mit [leoht]char, ni namun mit im oli, dio snottrun auur

. . . . . . zi im olei mit iro leohtkanum. Katimalo-
[ta] . . . . . [d]ter brutigomo, slaffeotun alle enti slefun.
. . . . . . niht uuarth duo uuortan [illegible]
. . . [q]uimit der brutigomo, gaat uz ingegin imo.
. . . [a]rstuontun [i]allo deo magadi enti
. . . . . . [i]ro leoht[e]fas. Deo ghimeitun quatun
. . . [u]uisom: gebet uns iuuueres oles, huuanta
. . . . [l]eoht[e]fas arlescant. Antuurtun deo uuisun
[q]uedante: ni eo niest uns ioh iu huarkunoz;
. . . [d]ifo uuat zu dem iz forchaufent enti chaufet iu
. . . . . . sio duo chaufen gengun, quam brutigomo,
. . . . . . garauuuo uuarun, ingiengun mit imo zi
. . . [b]rutlauufte enti uuarth bilohhan diu turia.
. . . *e quemant deo andro deornun que-
[d]ante: truhtin, truhtin, antuuurta uns. Enti ant-
[u]urtit quedit: huar ih sagem, ni uueiz ih iuuuih.
/. . . . bidiu solihhu, huuanta ir ni uuizut
. . . . noh stunta.
. . . [d]ter in elilentin uuas faranti, halota
. . . [s]calcha, enti selita im siin guot.

XXI. Matth. XXV, 41 – XXVI, 5

[kiukarmit ist tiufale] enti sinem angilum]
hungrita enti ir ni gabfut mir muoses:
gabut mir auh gast uuas, enti ir ni antfengut mih:]
nahhut enti ni dechitut mih: siuh enti [in carcere enti
ir ni uuisotut miin. Danne antuurtent dea] ....
quedante: truhtin, uuanne gasahum uuir dih hun-]
grigan odo durstagan odo gast odo nahhotan
odo siuhhan odo in carcere enti ni ambahtitum dir?]
Danne antuurtit im quidit: Uuar iu sagemi,
so lange so ir iz ni tatut einemu fona desem]
minnostono, noh mir iz ni tatut. Enti faranti ..
danne in euuiga todes uuiza, dea rehtuuisigun]
auuar in euuigan lipb.
Enti uuarth, so iesus kaentota allu desiu] ....
daz er quad za sinem iungirom:
uuizit ir daz after zuueim tagum uuirdit
ostrun, enti mannes sunu uuirdit kasalit in]
cruci za slahanne.
Duo uuurtun kasamnote dea herostun .....
enti dea furistun dero liute in fritthofe dea

herostin derô euuarto, der heaz caï[phas].
Enti uuorahtun karati, daz sie iesusen . .
fingin enti arsluogin. Quatun auh: ni[ttes in]
24 uuinen tuo, ni o lo[huui a] . . . stun m . . . uuitun

XXII. Matth. XXVI, 25-31.

. uad : uuenjij . . . .
. in . . . .
in duo za ni[a]tmuoz . . . .
. ecnoz, brutt[i] . . . .
. . . .
litit[amo].
Enti nam e[helih] . . . .
. in . uid . . . . [ga-]
uuizo uuis[n] . . . .
. laz umbi . . . .
suntono a[forun] . . . .
ih des re[ba]* . . . .
. n . lun tuc . [uo] . . . .
uuuuu ; in . . .
Enti ka . . [lan] . . .

Duo quad imo iesus

smithan [i]st dese

Gascriban ist [samisso]

19 enti uuerdent

XXIII. Matth. XXVI, 67 – XXVII, 4.

. . . . [d]uho in siin antlutti aenti sluogun inan;

. . . . sluogun inan, breitem hantum in siin an[t]-

[l]utti, ... Uuizo uns nu christus, huuer ist

[de]r, dir sluoc!

. . . . . uze in uuinschitthon, enti sene

. . . . quad: enti du uuari mit iesuse demo

. . . . Enti aer iauonita fora allem, uuel:

Ni uueiz ih huuaz du sages.

. . . duo uzcangantemo durah dea turi, [s]azah

. . . ander diu, enti quad za dem dar uuarun:

Enti dese uuas mit iesuse demo nazarenischin; enti [iter]

[a]uuh[ar] lauonita mit eidu, daz aer den man ni uuisti[.]

[E]nti siid iunçilu after diu kengun zuo, dea da[r] du[o]

[s]tuontun enti quatun aer: za uuare, thu bist

. . . [f]ehun diin spraha deh [fo]rmeldet [d]uih [in] ...

[aer]
flauconun inti suueren daz aer den man ni uuissi,
: duo sar : khraita hano.
Enti [illegible] petrus iesuses uuorto [illegible] imo [illegible]
[daz] aer danne hano chraet drim sturtim, miin
laugnis; enti genc dana uz, uueofta bittro.
[Dhuo] morgan uuarth, [illegible] [illegible] [fe]
[dea] herostun priestra enti dea furistun dhes [folches]
[ge]quhetun uuidar iesuse, daz sie inan za tode
sellenti uuarin.
[Enti] inan gabuntanan leittun enti selitun inan
[pon]tiuse [illegible] herizohin [illegible].
[Enti] [illegible] iudas, der inan dar farsalta, daz
[aer] [illegible] uuas, [illegible] enti [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] dem herostom [illegible] [enti dem]
furistom [illegible], quad: Ih suntota, [illegible] [illegible]
bluot.

XXIV. Matth. XXVIII, 4–17.

Enti sie quatun: Huuaz unsih . . . . . .
Enti aruuarf dea pendinga . . . . . .
dinan, enti genc, [illegible] sih in strichu . . .

duo dero euuarto namun dea pend[inga] . . . .
Ni uuoz mandea uuechen in geld[faz], ...
bluotes uuerd sintun; karatanes . . . . .
ginuuizitun mit dem . . . .
za grabum. Bidiu ist kanemmit . . . . .
diz ist fluotes acchar untaz hiuta . . . .
Duo uuardarfullit daz kaque[tan] . . . .
durah Hieremiam den forasag[un]: . . . .
Enti antfangun drizuc sindingo . . . .
uuerdh, daz se chauftun ona . . . .
gabun dea uuidar demo hauua[nares] . . . .
so mir kabot truh[tin]. . . . .
Iesus duo stuont fora demo herizoh[in], ...
der herizoho quad: Du bist iud[eono] . . . .
quad imo iesus: du quidis iz. Enti . . . .
dea herostun euuarta enti dea . . . .
neouuiht im ni antuurta. duo q[uad] . . . . .
imu ni gahoris huueo manac sam[az] . . . .
dir sagentz enti ni antuurta imu . . . .
zo daz sih es drato uuntrota der . . . . .
Durah heilagan tac uuas es dauu[e] . . . .

[illegible] tim liutim den sie uueltun. Habetun sie danne kabuntanana * der heaz barrabas. Im duo ka[samnotem] pilatus. Huuedaran uuellet d[az] [b]arraban odo iesusan, der christus

XXV. Matth. XXVIII, 16

Enti einlifi sine iung[irun] fuo[run] in galilea in den berc, dar im iesus kapot; enti so sie inan gasahun, [illegible] za imo; Enti sume [illegible] dhanne [illegible] [zuehotun]. Enti genc duo iesus nahor, sprah za im, quad: Argeban ist mir allero kiuualtiu himile enti in erdu. Faret nu enti leret alle deota, taufente sie in namin fateres enti sunes enti heilages geistes, leret sie kahaltan al so huuaz so ih iu gabot. Enti see ih bim mit iu eogatago untaz entunga uueralti.

Homily, De vocatione gentium.

. . . .

. . . [subfar allan mittigart] unftar

. . . [mannum, [c]hidiutic sprahha in ga-

tiuten stimma . . . . . . unti manacunt.

. . [aftar] christe [s]quas in mittingarte

. . [meistar] umbi daz chidiutigan]

. . . mendili meinita

. . postolus . . . :

. . . [d]es meginea gimanta ni uueiz,

. . . [sprihhu], ih bim imo danne chidiutic,

. . . [sprihhit] mir ist chidiutic, minera

. . . uuh ist so gulihho dem ga-

[. . .]an, mannum unti . . . tom,

. . . [c]h[o]smuntu umbi chunda sahha nemant],

. . . . uueiz uuaz unte.

. . [chidiutigga sprahha

. . . . stimma.

. . . . ni uueiz andres

. . . . nibu aer imo uuortum

. . . . chunde.

. . . [c]himatic got der gasenof unti

XXIII

. . . [illegible] gote[s] [illegible] kat[illegible] [illegible] katan[illegible] [illegible],
. . . ano inan [l]ist iouuiht katanes.
. [illegible] uuiz [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] so unhreine, uuorto enti uuercho
. . .* ... a * . . . so huuео feeh so iz in muote istka-
legit. [D]oh dea gateiltun stimna in demu
[illegible] [illegible]: so ... iz [illegible]
gascuof, [so] sama ist iz imo al sehto offan.
. . . [so] selb ouh salomon der chuningo uuisosto
. . . [illegible]-quad: Du eino truhtin uueist allero
[illegible] [illegible].
. . . [der] selbo in sinemo uuistome umbi
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
. . .*u eogahuuelihera steti gascauuont
. . . [illegible]sehant gotes augun guote ioh ubile.
. . [illegible] der edili meistar deotono,
[illegible] [illegible] dem [illegible]
. . . . . quad: Quek ist kauuisso gotes uuort
. . . . durahfarentera ist allem
[illegible] uuafnun, enti iz garangot untaz

gascheite sela enti geistes
[..]les mannes mare enti gafuogita.

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. . . . [..]ntit . . . enti ar . . . . .
[..]uerzun ioh lentin.
. . . . . . demo selbin gasche[te] ga[gu]etan]
. . . [psalm]: [s]poen truhtin] uuo
. . . . [..]* li so selb so man ioboe[n] uue iint[..]
. . . . [selbin iorasagin [s]pelt[un] kaque[tan]:
[Hantsrag]t uuo ieotun, enti h[a]fit za ut[..]
. . . . stimmu. Enti so der se[l]bo quh k[a]scribit]:
. . . . uuirde enti erbauk dir, [..]ngi
. . . . [..]lir, uohisto.
. . . . [durah mannan enti den dru ch[ara]uinhun]
. . . . [a]rmherz gauuerdota, . [fo]na hi[mile]
. . [steig za erdom, mannis[cni]ssa . . .
. . . [..]ueten, [..]h sat auuen.
. . . [so] stama so man nidar z[a in]fern[e],
. . . . untar totem [..]ri ali . . * ento
. . . . [..]gaben ni manta. [Enti] fona

[liuf] [illegible] manchunne].

. . . . . [illegible] immortur in [illegible],

. . . . . za demo sinemo himilisc[h]en sez[zale],

. . . . . paradises gortun.

[illegible]

XXIX.

[Um]bi daz quad der deotono meistar:

[Al]le [illegible] christ. So [illegible] immer [illegible] [illegible] Enti so auh gascriban ist, das christ ist [illegible] [illegible]. Enti auh [illegible] [G]otes minni ist gagozan in unsere mustuillun du[illegible] [illegible],

[H]e[illegible] [illegible] malit, [illegible] ist zamuhafti mit demo [illegible] minni [illegible] ist, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[Ni] denchit ubeles, ni fraeuuit sih ubar unreht, fraeuuit sih gemeino mit uuarnisse. [D]ultic ist, gaenuizo diu gotes minni, [huuan]ta siu ira [u]uidarmuoti ebano gatregit. framsam ist, [h]uuanta siu mittilihho giltit guot uuidar ubile. [N]iist [illegible], [illegible] huuanta siu in desemo mittiuuar[te] neouuiht uueraltehtes ni ruchit, noh ni ueiz [d]esses aerdlihhin habennes einiga abanst. [Ni] [illegible] sih, huuanta siu anauuitilihho [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] der inlihhin [illegible], [illegible] [ni] arbeiuit in desem uzserom otmahhum. Ni heuit achust, bidiu huuanta siu in eines gotes [illegible], unte in der [illegible] sih gabreitet, neouuiht archennit siu [illegible] rehte [illegible]. [illegible], huuanta des siu inuuertlihho ist brinnanti ira za zilenne, uzana einicuuis framades ni gerot.

III

Ni suohhit daz ira ist, huuanta al daz siu habet deses zafarantin, diu maer [illegible] ni rohhit, danne des siu ni habet, huuanta siu conuuiht ira eigines

ni archennit, nibu daz ina daz mit inu duruh uuerit. Ili bismerot, huuanta doh inu mit arbeitim sii gauuntot, za uthenigeru vahlu sih ni gahrorit, huuanta in uuar in demo [illegible] [illegible] hitit [illegible] [illegible] stone. [illegible] [illegible], huuanta [illegible] in [illegible] ira muot ist festinonte. Ille [illegible] ira [illegible], [illegible] ni archennit daz unreht in iru arto. Ili mendit unrehtes, huuanta siu in einera minnu umbi alle man sufteot, nes siu fraumit in eiro uuidarzuomone forcornissu. Fraumit sih ebano mit uuaarnissu, huuanta so sih selba se minnot andre. Enti so huuaz so siu in andremo guotes gasihit, so sama so ira selbera frumono des mendit. Enti so sama in demo cristin gotes ga- [illegible] [illegible] uuine, daz [illegible] sih [illegible] [illegible]uurta, [illegible] minno dinan truhtin [illegible] allu herçin, enti in anauualgeru dineru selu, enti allu dinu muotu ioh maganu. After diu ist auh ander gabot unagalih demo: Minno dinan nahistun so sama so dih selban. Hahistun, zelit untar im [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] enti [illegible],

. . dea in animo uuizun sintun, ... gabot za gahal-
[tanne], [tuuanta] . . . .
[tun] . . . .
Ein-g[ot] . . . .
dirrah] . . . .
go* . . . .

XXXI

. . . . uuas truhtin umbi
. . . . . . *i uuad: ... mir uuelo in iu
. . . . . . truhtin, enti geba ni antfahu ih
. . . . . . [...] manna ... ...-
[...] . . . . it, mihhil enti mari ist
. . . . . . deotom. ... ...
. . . .t mineme ... ...,
. . . . . . miin namo untar deotom, quad.
. . . . . . So uuir auh lesemes in actibus,
. . . . [t]uuanta ... ...
. . . . daz dea heilagun christes iungirun
. . . . [s]uuarfun dea ... deotun ...
. . . . [t]uuorftu. ... ...

[illegible]uithun; [illegible]u [illegible]arihti [illegible]rist [illegible]the uuort
[illegible]uuanti [illegible]r [illegible]daz uuntaruuar [illegible]nut
unuuirdige arbeitit des sali-
gin]. [Lese nu bidiu heuuemenes uuir za
gauuisso truhtin. Enti so gascriban
zeswun dih deotom za leohte, daz
zuntaz aerda enti. So duo diz
[illegible]uuarun des mendente enti aerlihho
Enti galaubtun so huuelihhe so
*e uuarun za demo euuigin libe.
so gascriban uuarth durah

XXXIII

uuistomes
[st]ritant

sun ga*
[g]auuisso quad
sinemo
sohhet
[n]eotot
[gabo]ran, gotes
[gis]t galesan
*denne
[to]nja demo selbo
[ki]forachan[n]dita quad:
[e]nti dih
deru steti
[i]mo
*u inan
suntot
[da]nne

[gauu]altida

truhtine

* llem

selbo

LXXIII.

. . . sih sid auuar az uuesiuni m[anno.]

[Ho]ia dem selbun sentidu ist a[nge]z[il] . . . .

[Esaia]s auh offonor den selbun . . . .

. . . gasectinota, duo er qu[ad]: . . . .

[g]Huuti uuidaruuorn einan [liumunt] . .

. . *i dea selbun uuideo liuti, d[ea] . . .

. . . chuad auh der forasago: se[r] . . .

[I]nbizir unti uur [illegible] inu [illegible] . . .

. . . . manchunt. Se selbo [illegible] .

[quu]ti : ter danne [aft]u magud chr[istan] . . .

[g]abfar . sunu in sinera gotnissu . . . .

[c]lefra maguli ziit fiquami za . . . .

[u] : ano einigero ziteo bigin. . . . . .

[b]lefr forasago dar after : thuu[r] . . . .

[g]ahorti odo iuuuer yasah so desin . . . .

[k]alihhes eo neouuiht mit mann[um] . . . .

. . . din eouuiht kalihhes, enti . . . . .

. . . Inuga ih andre quborane . . . . .

[be]re . uuas truutin; enti ih andre[m]

[g]ibu zu brunne, enti ih uuis[u] . . . .

[forn]lem uuera urchundi ist za . . . [e]lemo

[i] [illegible] daz imo zuuio cu[ose] . . .

[illegible] za [illegible] to uueene . . . .

[f]orasauun, dea iliz bifora chu[atun].

[U]MBI DIZ QUIDIT NEXA [illegible]

[A]ER FRUMISCAFTI [illegible]ARSA[G]IHHO

[S]UUARD KABORAN FONA [illegible]

Mange sint sohhenti, in uuuulihhene[] .

kaboran uurti, enti er ist [illegible] . .

umbi inan gascriban ist : sinaz . .

XXXIV.

Umbi dhazs christ uuardhit dhiu auhhuuechsaldun [illegible]

[illegible] doh der in christe uuirdit, dhaz ist got ioh truhtin:

Dhiz quad truhtin minemo christe, chu[illegible], des zesuuun ih [illegible],

dhaz ih fora imu antlutte [illegible] ime [illegible] enti ih uuen-

[illegible] imo chuningo [illegible] enti ih [illegible] turi fora imo,

enti tor ni uuerdant bilohhan. Ih fora dhir fora enti

[illegible] dhir erdriihhe [illegible]. [illegible] ih

[illegible], iisine [illegible] [illegible], enti dhin [illegible]

[illegible] dhir [illegible] enti ih [illegible], dhazs [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] truhtin, der dhih [illegible].

In dhemo [illegible] ist christ [illegible] [illegible], fora

demo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in galaubin.

[illegible] [illegible] eines in israhelo rihhe [illegible]

[illegible], bu danne [illegible] galaubit, dhaz fona [illegible]

[illegible] chuninga [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],

dhaz iz [illegible] enti [illegible] ist [illegible] zu ga-

laubenne, dhaz der aerlotzo man enti der heidano ab-

[illegible] keltanteo christ got enti truhtin uuesan [illegible].

Umbi dhiz [illegible] auh [illegible] [illegible] dhero [illegible]

minemo christe [illegible], [illegible]: dhiz quad truhtin mine-

[mo] curiçti truhtine, enti ioh dhaz got ni unuuirdic uuestamo [d]uruhtantinum, uuaz diz ist, quuedan in unseres truhtines namin. [I]bu christ got nist, zagen mi [dea] ungalaubun uns za himemo [g]ot uuari zelebante in [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible] man [illegible] [illegible] enti in unsetru [illegible]nesse, so dar auh [illegible]ter [g]ot za[illegible]ltan, [illegible] man [illegible]hhan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] frumit[illegible] den. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] got [illegible], [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mannan [illegible]nemit, den er [illegible]. [illegible] antuurtent enti [illegible]edant in [illegible]ilo, [illegible] ni [illegible] nist [illegible] got?

XXXV

[T]hant uuizzar sie, enti siae [s]uferdant za scalchem dem im [aer] deonotun, enti ir sculut bichennen, daz uueradeota truhtin mih sentita. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] truhtine, [illegible] [illegible] [M]ih chundita uuizan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [F]atter. So gasentit uuard kanuissa za deotom after dera [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] uuater, so er [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] enti [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] uuard [illegible] unz za [illegible].

Her ubo enti hear uuir fon enti quad: Lobo enti frauui dih, uona tohter, uidun uuanta ih chimu enti in dir mitteru arton, quad truhtin. Enti in demo taga uuerdant manage leoti kisamnoto za truhtine, enti uuerdant mine liuti, enti ih arton in dir mittemu. Enti du uueist daz uueraltlicha truhtin sentita mih zu dir. Huuer ist uuar nu dher truhtin dhen uueraltlicha truhtin kisentit, nibu uuir dher selbo truhtin nerigenteo christ? Uuar ist auh her uitora fona demu heilagin geiste, fona des antuuissu ioh daz er gotes geist ist, so quaditi: Truhtines geist salbota mih, enti armem den uuaurtes in kasentita mih. Der enti mih teta got selbo so lih. Iobi den selbun denu ir uuer kuuuoros quad: Truhtines geist kiuuorahta mih daz hebitita uuar zu gote dar er ehter dem quad. Der enti mih teta got selbo so lih, daz er kiuuntita daz der gotes geist ist got.

HER QUIDIT UMBI DEA BAUHNUNGA DERO DRIO HEIDO GOTES.

Fraunit ist unser actin uuigodes [illegible] uuer... enti sun enti heilege geist [illegible] desuntun uuan-uuntun uuas liuti, daz fater enti sun enti heilac geist got sii.

XXXVI.

. . . [Christ uuorolt]

. . . namo kanemnit]

. . . [iuti . . . fira . . . thanadun]

[gamanacheitit uuirdit siin kibot

. . [defr forasagon] kuuuisso

. . [uuard kaboran, nalles imo]

. . . [tar er man uuard uuortan].

. . . uns kaboran Sunu uuidar]

. [nibist gotes sunu? Siin hertuom]

. . . huuanta aer in siin selbes]

. . . huuanta den titulo sines]

[Christ] uuuvite iscatu [. . [. .]

St Augustini Sermo LXXVI

XXXVII.

HEAR SA[GET] FONA GOTSPELLE H[UE]O CHRISTUS

OBA (~~SEES~~ SEUUES) UUAZARUM GEN[C]

ENTIFON[A] APOSTOLE PETRE.

Diz gotspel daz nu niuuuost hear [g]alesan
uuarth fona unsaremo truhtine christe, huuio er
aine ubar [seuues] uuazarum, enti fona [illegible] petre,
derseme in forahtun unsicunto, enti unsafaubente bis[au]-
ita. enti uuanantiuuto uuuar ubar suam, [illegible] nafno
uuoll zu forscantanne in iuuer lesan entuuertun methigan[t]
suelsantan. Petrum apostolum uuuar [illegible] [illegible]
einun danhfuneomu. suo petrus, in dero [illegible] [illegible]
antreitun christe, in cuniter menniu [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] fintuuertit suri alle, [illegible]
truhtine uuu christe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
muniten [illegible] uuari, enti [illegible] [illegible]
munno uuafuni uua [illegible] antuuirtunu.
ruuar unsaremo truhtine [illegible] [illegible].

XXXVIII

[illegible] nu uuuignan minit in daz ih [illegible] [antuuurta] . . .

Du bist christ [illegible] gotes [illegible] nu, Einer [illegible] ant-
uurti [Zuri manage, Einnissi in m[anagem]].
Duo qua[d] imo truhtin: Salic du bi[st] . . . . .
Huu[e]nt[a] ni uuan ti lir diz [illegible] . . . . .
fater [illegible] in himilum ist. Sona [illegible] . . . .
Enti ih [q]uidu dir. So er quati: Huu[anta] . . . .
quati: Du bist christ quehhes gotes . . .
[illegible] bist Petrus Simon . . . .
aer za[] uuare. S[tein] . . . .
daz er[] petru[s] . . . . . .
uuar[th] imo qa* . . . .
daz [illegible] [illegible] . . . . .
ist [illegible] . . . . . . [illegible]-
tane [illegible]. Huuanta[] . . . . . .
[illegible] steine . . . .
steines] So selb[] . . . .
so [illegible] christe [illegible] . . . . . .
enti [illegible] demo steine] . . . . . .
selbin] steine . . . .
Du bist christus [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ist: [illegible]

gazimbrin mi[na]

dih, [q]ua[d]des mih

sum[e] m[a]n qu[atun]

Ih auh [ap]p[o]lle

petr[us]. Enti a[ndre]

untar zitro, uitre

christes [ap]osto[lus]

ih chu[i]o[d]an inti christan]

XXXIX.

unsir chiihnissi, huuilom kaldista, huuilom chuuista, huuilom utruuta in dhesan unarsterbantiun, huuilom forahta ni er arsturbi; Zi dhiu er so uuuntu christa chirihha habet uuesti habet ioh feste. Ni mac uuesan ano feste noh ano unfeste. So umbi daz quad auh paulus apostolus: Sculdige auh uuir festun unfestero burdi za anthabenne. In diu auh daz petrus quad: Du bist quehhes gotes sun feste bauhnita. In diu daz er forhta enti bigistota, inti christan [illegible] uuitta

uuold; forahtento uuih unchennento, unuuizzun ki- innun santnita, u demo uinen abcitore daz ist Petrus, in untreitin ziro a sostolone erisito enti furisto, indiu ni biuuinita christanheiti kirihhun. Sanmuetera zuun uuas barnnenti, daz ist zite enti untzite, uuuanta ano ciuuuedere nist kirihha. enti iinan ist ioh so nu galesan ist: Truhtin, ibu du iz sis, gibiut mir za dir queman ubar uuazzarum. Ibu du iz sis, gibiut mir; ni mac quuuisso ih iz fona mir nibu in dir. Archennita sih huuaz imo uuas, huuaz fona christe, in der uuiliun er sih antruuita mugan, daz einiges mannes unfesti fleisc ni mahta.

Inu ibu du iz sis, gabiut. huuanta so du gabiutis, uuirdit, uuuanta daz ih ni mac neruuanto, du truntis nuutgi- rotanto. Enti truhtin quad: quim ano einiga zuuisila. Petrus za uuorte quurotantemo, andreo anthuuinte; iz antuurtin des uuuattes uno ciuiua sunnaza ercricta in uuazzar enti bigan sunsan.

II.

Mahta daz truhtin nalles fona imo, nibu fona truhtine
zuorentemo christe. [illegible] in[illegible] [illegible], nu [illegible] lecht
in truhtine. Daz neoman ni mac in kaule, neoman
in petre, neoman in andremo nohéinemo apostolono, daz
[illegible] in uuare in truhtine. [illegible] -nottar-
lihho sih uuidarfênc, christe bifalah, quad:
[illegible] in cruci. [illegible] ni uuard, noh
in [illegible] gatuuhta nibrût. [illegible] nalles in
mir nibu mit mir, nalles untar mir nibu untar
truhtine. [illegible] zuazarum
in [illegible]. Uuissa daz er [illegible] fona imo
habên ni mahta, in [illegible] mahta daz
mannisclun [illegible] ni mahta. [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
Neo za gefrummenne nist in ernust mit demfesteom, daz
sie unfeste siin. Oh za gatuoanne ist maer mit dem unfesteom,
daz sie feste siin. Manage uuh forserenchit fona festin
[illegible](u) [illegible] (um) [illegible], neoman ne uuirdit fona
[illegible], [illegible] fona imo selbemo [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] daz ih [illegible]?

Jllezsumol zih snelheit, daz zolgee zkatin,
uz unat unti liz cuilu ; uuoret, vortuntit,
uurchet, uoman vona ote uundit isti, uuiu ze idi
vona imo selbemo gafuolit unfestan.
Regan ioh uuellentan, so psalmscof quidit:
uuellentan uuiles unzarero zuilia, nibu
uuellentan:
Regan ioh uuellentan arsceat got sinemo
zarbe, enti gauuisso unfesti uuard, du auuar

Fragment of [illegible]

XLI

... * · · · * [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], · * · ·

truhtin a* · · *nem ...aligom, inti du selbo uuillisam

gafolges; · · *az nu uuir sprehhannes · · *cunti uu* · ·

unmeini [m]agad. so manacsamo ga · · · [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], inti [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [eius] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [got] inti [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] truhtin [den]

selbun christ [illegible] in gotlihhun [illegible] simbles uuesan

[illegible] i* · · * · te [illegible] [illegible] sin [illegible] [illegible] inti

gnada u* · · · unsih sin simbles daz ir · · · · inti [illegible]

[illegible] mit [illegible] [illegible] uns [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] · · · * ...unt inti [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

lib in [illegible] rihhe mit imo [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]. Amen.

Notes.

I. E. I.1-24, M. I.

1. E. M. [burc]. 3 [in]gegin, last stroke of n left, E. [in]gegin.
4. E. [daz]. 6 [ga]forun, remnant of e preserved. E. M. [kefor]un.
7. Enti. last stroke of n left. E. M. Enti. 9. erasure after sunu.
11. E. [dir], M. [zaur]. 14. E. [muafte, (but muote in Index Verborum).
17. E [olbafr. 20. E [olbifn. 21. E. [arstont. 22. E. [olbaz]
23 Ms. mannū 24. The lower half of this line has been cut away.

II. E. I 25-6, M. II 25-6.

III E. I 27-8, M. II 27-8.

IV. Fr. pp 389-90.

Ms hreungrage

2. raufen, last stroke of n partly erased causing it to look like an r, but certainly n, Fr. rauf~~er~~

9. muosa, u inserted by scribe a little above and between m & o.

24. Ms tagū. 28. Fr. enti. 29. weil e inserted above the line between e & l.

V. E. II, M. III.

1. iesuse, Ms. ihſe, E. [iesuse], M. imo: unidafr], remnant of a left E unidarf]. 2 [t]uhista, ui very indistinct. 7. martin all traces of m gone, E. M. martin. 7. imo almost disappeared, E. M. imo; meinan, last stroke of n disappeared. 9. E. Uinni lob! stretet,

E. emend. M. uuid[arfstritit]. 10. E uenfingjan[t]. 11. M. for[br]e[h]thit].
12. E. Innan[des cr] 13. namun, only un now legible. E.M. namun
15 [b]linder, so E. M.; er no longer legible. 16. E.M. [g]aspruh
17. [uuntr]entin, E.M [uundar]entin M. Index uuntrentin;
certainly in; quatun, only qu now legible. E.M. quatun
18 inuenu deze, E. inuenu dese] M. inu[nu] d[ese] !; sunu,
s entirely disappeared. E.M. sunu. 20, [uz]tribit, ribit
certain, E.M. [ni tribit uz]; [b]elzebub, only stroke of
b left, e undecipherable. E.M. [b]elzebub, 21. furostun,
first u now disappeared. 22. [uu]izza, E.M [uu]izza,
but cf XL. 11. 24. After so a single long stroke, E. h, M
h[uu]elihha]

II. E. III. M. IV.

1. huuer, last part of h left, E.M. [h]uuer. 2. E. [iob] uuort,
M [los] uuort, v. Index s. lôs (alias lôs ante uuort); E. sufru],
E.M. [imo]; uuurd[it], long stroke of d cut away, E.M. uuird[it]
9. uuir[dit]daer, Ms. –i uuir daer, E [ufi] uuir daer. M –i uuir
daer. 11. [in]ragut last stroke of m left. 12. Guot, char-
acteristic remnant of capital G left. E [g]uuit, M [g]uuot
14. [d]h, stroke of h gone. 19. Duo, characteristic remnant
of capital D left. E.M. [d]uo, 2. ..., characteristic rem-

nants of [illegible] left, E. M. fona. 22. Er, first part of E cut away. 24. This line was written in a small hand, and is evidently the 31st line added to finish the sentence.

VII. Ec, Gr, E. II, M. I, Fr. pp 391-2.

3. nunuuetiscun, first n partly erased, Ec vineuetis cunmun, Gr. E. M. Fr. nunuuetiscun. 6. Ec. Gr. worahtun; Ec. Gr. E. M. Enti; Ec. Gr. se. 9. fona, a partly erased but quite distinguishable Ec. Gr. E. M. Fr. fon; Ec hrorren, Gr. E. M. horren. 12. Ec. stetun; Ec. suechit. 13. Ec. mim. 14. Ec. guhoman; Ec. Gr. E. M. besmom. 16. Ec. mitnno. 17. Ec. Gr. E. M. ingante. 20 Ec. sun. 21. Ec. sunga 22 Ec. nuc; Ec dun. 23 stantant, Ms stanstant, so in Ec. Fr. 24. Za imo written twice in the Ms, Ec Zaumo Zaimo; quad, after d a point and then a small h standing alone, [illegible] probably the scribe started to write hunes, but changing his mind and [illegible] the word at the beginning of the next line with a capital H, he forgot the small h, Ec. Fr. quad. h. Gr. E. M. quadh. 25 Huner, Gr. E. M. huner; Ec mun, 27. Ec. mim. 28. Ec. unillun, Gr E. M uuillun; Ec uurchen. 29 Ec mim; [illegible] ; [illegible] above the line between

u and d; E. M. muotei. 30 gene Ec. gem.

VIII. E. V, M. VI.

1. unarun z[a], lower portions of letters run z left; 2 unafrun z[a], M. unafrun] z[a]. 5. M. [mit dike aer. 9. M. [Bi]nne. 11 [a]nti, only last stroke of n left. 15. [g]athorre, long stroke of h cut away. 16. [nufo, M. [enio], E —. 24. M. [g]asihveit] M. Hpt. Ztschr. I 567. gasihant. 26 [f]ra[u]tjsel, long stroke of p gone. 28. M. [ar]sniujet. 29. M. [f]orstantenst. 30. M. [n]ujc.

IX. Lines 1-24. E. VI, M. VII; lines 25-30. M. Hpt. Ztschr. I p. 565.

2. E. [ou]gem. 3. E. [i]r[un] [illegible] cut away

8 E. M. anti (ni) forstentit. 11. im] stainjac, between lines 11 & 12 a small hole surrounded by discolouration and some letters indistinguishable, E. im steinjac. 12 most all hardly legible. 13. E. [mit gamelajn, M. [mit]] (!) [g]amelajn. [illegible] remnant of a letter [illegible] before [illegible] E. M. [inani]. 14 E. M. [amiflin. 17 aneralti, l has been erased between a and r. 22. [be]xewzfalt, first part of x cut away but the letter still distinguishable, E. [t]anz 24. Lower part of line cut away. 26. [ub]arsfajeta, [illegible] first a left. M. Hpt. er sfajeta. 27. Between r & h space for five letters midway between [illegible] long strokes, some letters. M. Hpt. [n]ntuir; E. ēnti. 28. M. Hpt. [d]em; M. Hpt. inti

29 M. [arrec]gitun; M. Hpt. [e]ritun]. 30. M. Hpt. (c)les.

X. E. VII, M. VIII.

This page consists of very narrow strips, most of which are preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and the text contained on these is found in E&M. One strip, however, containing the right hand margin, and the first few letters of every line, is in the Royal Library at Hannover, and was discovered by me.

1. E.M man. M. Hpt. p. 568 [sae]man or [snite]man; E.M auh [d]az. 2 gasamnotun, latter half of o cut away. E.M gasamn[o]tun. 3 E [ar]fullit, M. [uni]rdit; uueralti, first stroke of u gone. 4. E.M [an]gila; sam-[illegible] first stroke of first n gone, [illegible], [illegible] V. 3. 12. [b]ifuuillit. 5. E.M. [erft]i. 6. E.M. [d]afr. 7. E.M. [D]anne; rehtuuisigun, only long stroke of h left: E.M. re[h]tuuisigun. 8. E.M. [ga]feres. 9. E.M. [sa]lih; Ms. gabornemo 10. E.M [so]; man, first stroke of n gone. 11. E.M [m]uindente, [illegible] stroke of n gone E.M. [illegible] 12. E. [illegible] [illegible] 13 E.M [illegible]mito. 14 E.M [illegible]; [illegible] first stroke of n cut away. 15 E.M. [illegible]a; [illegible] left: first part of z cut away. E.M. da[z]. 16. E.M. [illegible] 17. E.M. [illegible]; samnontin, M. samnontin, in is certain. 18. E.M. [sin] M. Hpt, [illegible] [illegible] 19 E.M. [illegible] 20 E.M. [illegible] 21. E.M. [illegible]; galidontin only

the last stroke of the first n is left. 22 E.M. [en]þe. 23. E.M. [en]isegom. 24 E.M. [en]foft. 25 E.M [t]iþe. 26 E.M [b]ifelice 27. E.M. [g]ejaaliih. Br. L.B. p14. I. 3. l. 4. ..gaalikh [ist]; manne, only first stroke of first, and second stroke second n left, E.M. manþiþe. 28. E.M [g]fona; Ms firhi, so in E. 29. E.M. [e]fnti; E.M [ef]uarth. 30 E.M. [ef]fa[..] E.M [f]eifor.

XI. M. X.

3 After inan first stroke of a letter (u). 6 After daz first stroke of a letter. [illegible] stante, n cut away by binder, M stante. 13 sagem, first & part of second stroke of m preserved. 17 M [g]reumftif sent. M. H.R.L. [illegible] [illegible] umf-[t]i[f]-sent; aendu, first stroke of u left M aend[u].

XII. M. I.

2 After [illegible] traces of two letters. 4 [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cut away by binder. M [illegible] 0. 8 annar, last part of r cut away. [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] M [illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] 24 [illegible] ms. greiffantoij first stroke of u left; M quattuor. 25 This line, partly cut away and difficult to read.

XIII. M. XI.

1 Before aftran last stroke of a letter n M. [illegible]

5 [a]rmelite, only curl of r left. 6. M. inngirun. 7. Non-characteristic trace of some letter before dee; M. [t]; M. za.
8. M. heros-[tir], M. [a]bt [in] [illegible]. 9. [s]uti, only last stroke of n left. 10. za, only flourish of z left: M. [z]a,
12. The latter half of this line was left blank by the scribe
13. [illegible] cut away, [illegible] cut out by binder, M. 2[u]p[d]; M. [illegible] M. [illegible] only remnant [of] u left.
[illegible] za, only flourish of z left [illegible] cut away.
29 iu, last stroke of u gone.

XIV. E. VIII, M. XII.

2. The Ms. was folded over here in binding, and many of the letters on this line have been eradicated. E. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. M. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. My reading agrees with M. except that there [is] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in this line, and [illegible] certainly legible. 4 ni, first stroke of n gone; [illegible], only the long stroke of b left.
[7]. Ms. [illegible], as in E. & M.; E. M. [illegible]; [illegible]. E. M. [illegible], M. [illegible] [illegible]. 8. E. M. [a]. 10, M., after n an erasure. [12]. [illegible], [first] stroke [of] [illegible] gone E. [illegible], M.

scan[ili]. 13. On account of blurs, I can only make out, Ther.....ar in. ran, E.&M. as in text. 14. ottilebero, [illegible] completely disappeared: E.M. as in text.

15 [illegible] I can only make out [illegible], E.&M. as in text. 17. Between im & forantem there is a hole reaching down into the next line. 20. quuedante, the scribe first wrote qued, and then imperfectly erased the letters ed writing quued; E. quedadunte. 22 sic, e inserted above the line between e and d: E si. 22. E.M. [illegible] characteristic remnant of [illegible] E.M. [illegible] 26 M u[pr]orta] but Index unorta. 2[illegible] [illegible] so E.&M. [illegible] last stroke of n gone: E meine]. 30 iungirono trace of i left, M. [i]ungirono.

IV. E. IX, M XIII.

2. This line is almost entirely obliterated by a fold in the [illegible]; E. [illegible] tinan, [illegible] letters are left; [illegible], characteristic remnants of f and r left; [illegible], E.M. d[a z]. 4 im, i no longer distinguishable: E.M. as in text. 8. E.M. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] sentum]. 15 E.M andre. [illegible] kanointe, [illegible] very

plain when the Ms is held against the light: 2. M gahonte; 2. M [illegible]. 4. M: [illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible] the letters [illegible] no longer discernible: 24. M as in text.

XVI. M. XII.

1 [illegible], long stroke of l cut away. 3. [illegible], characteristic traces of a left. M [illegible]. 5. Before za the stroke of some letter (n) left. M [illegible] 6. M [illegible]. 7. [illegible] mes, t followed by the stroke of another letter (i or u), and the first stroke of n is cut away. 8. [illegible]), only the first stroke of n, and the last part of a left:

[illegible] certainly [illegible] letter between [illegible] 13. [illegible] stroke of the [illegible] u cut away; a cut out by [illegible] two strokes of m gone; [illegible], only [illegible] of a left. 4. [illegible] remnant of o. M [illegible]; [illegible], only small remnant of a left; [illegible] first stroke of first u gone. [illegible] remnant of [illegible] [illegible] stroke of n cut away, and the last stroke of n, and n entire, are gone: M [illegible]; [illegible] cut off. 18. [illegible], long stroke of [illegible] cut away. 20. [illegible], M. [illegible]. 21. M. [illegible];

M. deste[s]. 22 [R]quam, last stroke of u cut away; [a]ugh. long stroke of h cut away. 24. M. for[te]. 26. uz, first part of a cut away.

XVII. E. X, M. XV.

3. bi, top of b cut off, but the word is quite certain; E so [illegible] ze [th]i [illegible] ma tem[p]le, [illegible] small hole cut in Ms. by binder leaving no trace of i: E. M. ini: [illegible] M. kameyte[l] 11. [illegible]o, e cut away by the binder: E. M. demo: [l]am, a has been cut away by the binder: E. M. allem 24. [fu]nti, first stroke of u cut away; E glubuaz[e]se[t], E. Emend. [illegible] M. [illegible] [illegible] certum; E [l]uuzama.

XVIII. E. XI, M. XII.

1. [illegible]kahumitzitem, only top of h distinguishable, 2. sconi, c no longer distinguishable: E. M. in text. 3 sel[ts], at this place there is a small hole in the Ms. made by the binder, above which there is part of a long stroke [illegible] but no trace of another letter: E. set, M. s[el]. [illegible] left. 6. Vae, only last stroke of V left. 7 is, i no longer distinguishable: E. & M. in text. 8. [illegible], first [illegible] second stroke of u left: E. M. [illegible]

in gone: E.M. [hel]. 12 M[ep]r, .e cut out by the binder: E. M der[e]
13 ir, fullet, E.M ir [f]ullet. M Hpt. p 571 ir fullit. 14. Kn[ii]
first stroke of k indistinguishable on account of the discolouration of the Ms., but the second stroke is left and is plainly characteristic of k. E.M. cnosles.
19 Eynaf-yogum, the remnant of this word is somewhat blurred, but yogum is certain: E [Eyna]g[t]omugum.
[illegible] no longer distinguishable: E.M. in text.

XIX. E. XII, M. XVII.

5 in, last stroke of n cut away: E.M. i[n] 6. The scribe first wrote this line omitting daune and spelling unoffent with one u. He then erased the whole line except [illegible], and rewrote it as it now stands. Remnants of some of the first letters are quite plain. 12. Sa[ta]r, a part of r cut away by binder. E Sa[ta]r. 15 selbeni, first e partly cut away by binder.

XX. E. XIII, M. XVIII.

1 [F]ratiqo-[min], r very plain, under [illegible] letter [illegible] is plain when the Ms is held against the light: E.M. [Fr]atiso-[min]. [illegible] E.M. [illegible]-[a]. [illegible]
[illegible] E.M. [illegible] E.M. [illegible]

M. Index [illegible]. 7. alli, a under a little fold in the Ms. E.M. [illegible]. 10. [illegible] only the curl of r left. M iro. 12, [illegible], not in the Ms. M [illegible], [illegible], hole in the Ms carrying away part of r [illegible]. 14. E. [illegible] 18. E. [illegible] ungiste M [illegible] ungiste 22. Before noh the stroke of a letter (n?) left. E. [illegible], M. [illegible]. 24 [illegible], long stroke of h cut away.

XXI. E. XIV. M. XIX.

1 [illegible] stroke of n [illegible] E.M. [illegible], [illegible] Ms [illegible] first stroke of n left. M [illegible]. 2 [illegible] last stroke of h left. E.M [illegible]. [illegible] E.M. [illegible] [illegible]. 6. E. M. truhtin; after [illegible] the stroke of a letter [illegible] M [illegible]. 9. E. [illegible] [illegible] E.M. [illegible] [illegible]. 2. E.M. [illegible]. 4. [illegible] letters [illegible] [illegible] in the Ms. E [illegible] M [illegible]. 21 [illegible], no trace of [illegible]: M [illegible]. 22. [illegible], [illegible] no longer distinguishable. E.M as in text. 23. E [illegible]. M [illegible].

XXII. M. XX. Lines 16-19, M. Hpt. p. 565.

1. After [illegible] part of a stroke of a letter left [illegible], M. p. 576. These lines completely cut away, only the top of a long s being left on line 5. M [qua]d. In his restoration of the text Massmann makes three lines here, the third consisting in the word [illegible]. This is certainly false, and no such word is to be found. 7. M. [helih] 11. & 12. These lines are cut away, only the tops of some letters being left on line 11. They appear to me to be [illegible] (or [illegible]). M [suntcone]. M. has on line 14 (=12) ih des vetebunne ʒ]. This is false as the line is completely wanting in the MS. 13. M [hes]. 14. After in M. reads m[ines]; but there is no trace of an in in the manuscript. Cf. M. Hpt. p. 565 [illegible] is [illegible] M. Hpt. p. 565 b.... 19. This line not read by M. It is partly cut away and is difficult to decipher.

XXIII. E. XV, M. XXI.

[illegible] [illegible] stroke [illegible] [illegible] read [illegible] stroke of [illegible] 1. [illegible], only [illegible] stroke of [illegible] M. [illegible] E. [nti]; after [illegible] [illegible] of a letter. M [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

M [laufar]. 13. idea, the scribe neglected to write the last [illegible] stroke of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] was written above the line between u and o; part of its last stroke is cut off. E. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible] M [illegible]. 20. E. M. [for-laufenis].

XXIV. M. XXII.

1 after [illegible] hook of a letter [illegible]: M. [illegible] [illegible] second u inserted above the line between u and a: M [illegible]: [illegible] only hook of d left. [illegible] [illegible] no longer distinguishable: M as in text. [illegible] [illegible] can only make out [illegible] [illegible]: M as in text 4 [illegible]. [illegible] cut away by binder: M [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] last stroke of u cut away by the binder. M. [illegible] last stroke of u gone. [illegible] M [illegible] 1[illegible] M. [illegible]. 20. after [illegible] hook of a letter left M. [illegible] 23. M. [illegible]; [illegible] last stroke of u gone, but the letter is certainly u (or n): M [illegible] 24. [illegible] [illegible] cut away by the binder: M [illegible]

XXV. E. XVI, M. XXIII.

1 [illegible], only the lower part of capital [illegible] is distinguishable: E [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] M.

and p. 371. unni[setun]; [giu]funn[i], only lower parts of letters are preserved. 2. E [firun] gakot. 3. E [sin] 4. E [lisu] ... 6. E [uir] iftles. 6. E [teregt] ... fateferes, v cut away by the binder. M. fateres. E fateri[i]. 8. sie, upper parts of letters are cut away by the binder; E ... 9. E [uuit]. 10. E. entun[dero].

XXVI. E. XVIII, M. XXIV, D. LIX. 1.

This Ms. leaf has been lost since 1841 when M. used it in making his copy of the Ms. (v. D. p 522. L)

1. E. nuith... [tun], E. Emend. uuithgan[ti]. 2. E. ...braahe; E. M. ga-[fuuit]. 4. E. [dfuas], M. D. [ruafas]. 5. E. umbe; E. ... [iuti]yaz], M. ... [iuti]e]. 6. E. ... nagaz nodili, M. ... ... nodili (facsimile of latter word in M.). 8. E. nes 9. E. [sp]ribhit: elidintic wanting in E. 10. D. spribhit. ... wanting in E.; M. ga-[...]it]. M. ... ... [...]tan]. 13. E. nuuila: E [...]uha: E. M. uuinan M. ... meinante umbi ni] uuaz. 14. E. [Ali]din .... uuiz 17. M. D. [ui]. 20. M. D. [tal]mathtic

XXVII. E. XVIIII, M. XXV. D. LIX. 2.

1. uuorti katafn so in D. ... uuortan; ... kutan es. 2. uno, only long stroke of u left; E. M. D. iafne; ... katanes

3. E. [aeiujo 5. M. Hpt. p. 508 [managgun[ailu]. 6. E. ka-[borgan] [illegible] M. — [illegible] — [illegible] ka- [illegible]. I think [illegible] is right; [illegible] was at least three-quarters of an inch from the margin, but this space may have been blank, and the sense agrees with kaligit. 8 gasauof, E. gasa. M. gasauf, also Scherer in D. p. 522. The o is distinguishable and full-sized, and appears to be written above the line only on account of a tear in the parchment and the consequent distortion of the line by wrinkling. M. D. [fo]. I can find no trace of an s, as the tear in the parchment occupies the space where it [illegible] may stood. 14 E. [au]uo [illegible], M. [au]uu gahunnelihuu, L. [illegible]n ogahunnelihuu, u is certain; MS. [illegible] in E. M. 15. E. [illegible], M. [illegible]

XXVIIII. E. XIX, M. XXVI, D. LIX. 3.

1. E. [arfvorscob], M. arfforscob]. 2 [herzuu, first stroke of u cut away: E. [herzuhn. 3 E. [gaquetan] 4. E. M. [illegible], E. [illegible], M. [illegible]; E. [illegible]. 5. M. [erith; E. lobot. 6. [H]ebin, part of e cut away: E. M. L. [illegible]; E. [illegible], M. L. [illegible]; [illegible] not in E. 7. E. M. L. [hauts]lagot: E. M. L. [illegible]gesangot], e is certain.

8. Before stimme the last stroke of a letter (i or u) is preserved; E. se[l]to scribit] 9. Before uuirdi remnant of a letter: o preserved. 11. M. [zina] cifaralihhun], D --cifaralihhun], E [chlagalihhun]. 12. M.--na hi-- E qanne, dota]. 13. E mannesco] 14. doh, D soh: galanmen, last stroke of n cut away: E. M. D galaumen]. 15. E [Ea uuella]. M [Ea in] ferne] a [E] verne]. 16. E al [eino, uuanta], M ali cuusento, D al-xento. 17. rihhaben, long stroke of first r cut away: E [ri]hhaben 19. E kungilhaft, M (ae)rihaft. rihhunga[r]n, u inserted above the line between i and u; in, last stroke of n gone: E. M. D [in]. 20. E himiles]. 22. E kasentit uuilaga uuist M [k]asentyt uuelaga o].

XXIX. E. XX. M. XXVII, D LIX. 4. l. 1-21.

3. galaubnissa, characteristic remnants of g left: E. M. D. [g]ilaubnissa. 6. E gaumnidon. 7. du [t]rah, first stroke of a gone E du-[t]rah. 10. [g]ihuuanta, first stroke of first u cut away: E. M. D [g]ihuuanta. 11. Wizzin, first stroke of a cut away: E. M. D. [w]izzin. 12. E [s]uachagin. 18 E [g]ihuuidin muoti. 7 [gi]huuanta, first stroke of first u cut away: E. M. D [gi]huuanta: 20. : mithiqa[n]-[lih]

22. E. M. [ell]fesecs. 27. [m]ujnnu, only upper parts of letters now left: E. M.s [m]innju

XXX. L. 1-25. E. XXI, M. XXVIII, D. LIX. 4. ll. 21-38.

1 Mi, first stroke of capital M cut away: E. [ri]ji. 6. Ms. gaborit so E. & M. 10. D[a]fle. 12. hunanta, long stroke of h cut away; E. and M. place nes sih incorrectly at the beginning of line 13. 14 E. frumuil(?). 17 ga- rite long stroke of h cut away; M.s pungentime, so E. and M. 19. antuursta, nook of first a gone. 20. hergun, long stroke of h cut away. Line 20 was omitted by E., and this oversight was probably due to the identity of the word closing this line with that closing line 19. 21. Ms. managu. 23. so only crook of s left. 25. dea, some of the long stroke of d left. E. M.s [d]ea.

24-30. This fragment is preserved on the same parallel strips with lines 25-30 of XXIX and has not been associated with XXX before. 25 [illegible] [illegible]

26 [h]unanta[l], lower part of capital h cut away.

27. E[n], only lower half of capital E left.

XXXI. E. XXII, M. XXIX, D. LIX. 4. [illegible]

[illegible] characteristic remnants of [illegible]

2. E. [antheizja. 4 [illegible] [illegible] left E. M. [illegible].
7. E. M. [lesa], D x t, Note p. 23, offeronb or offeronte sint.
8 [illegible] only last stroke of m left E [nfiin. 10. [illegible]
long stroke of a left 12. E [cuuaryn, M. D. [cuuarfun
15. [illegible] long stroke of a left: E M. [illegible].
17 E. [Sa]. [illegible]. 20 [illegible] end of last stroke of n left:
E. M. [illegible]. 23. E. M. Fora, [illegible] 24. [illegible]
[illegible], parts of the letters [illegible] cut off; a very small
amount of a letter before [illegible] may be a. M. [illegible].
Part of a long stroke of some letter is preserved
in the following line immediately under [illegible].

XXXII. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 [illegible] letter half of double character is left:
[illegible] [illegible] tant [illegible] [illegible] 3 & 4. these lines have been
stroked. [illegible] [illegible] 6. [illegible] [illegible]. 9. [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]. 10. [illegible] [illegible]. 11. [illegible] last end
of double character is left: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
12 13. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. 14. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 21 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. 27.

27. truhtine, in a small capital and e very plain: Hpt. Hof. truhtin. W. truhtin.

XXXIII. Hpt. 4, Hof. p. 360. W. p. 45 l. 23 – p. 47 l. 20.

1. Before [illegible] end stroke of some letter left; W. aver; ancsiunis[m], Hpt. ane siun, Hof. ancsiunum, W. ancsiunis[m]. 3. Hof. W. [illegible]. 5. Hof. W. [illegible] underlocu. 6. Hof. W. [illegible]: [illegible] Hof. [illegible]. [illegible] Hof. [illegible], W. [illegible]. 7. Hof. [illegible]. [illegible] Hof. [illegible], W. [illegible]; christan[i], Hof. X[pst]. W. X[rist]. 12. [de]fra, only curl of r left. 13. Before ane stroke of a letter left (N); after bigin, first stroke capital u. 14. [d]e[f]r, curl of r left: Hpt. Hof. W. [illegible]; [illegible] end part of double character al left: Hof. W. [g]ahorfti 16. Hof. mann. 17. enti remnant of i distinguishable: Hof. ent, W. ent[i]. 18 after [illegible] long stroke of a capital letter left. 19. and[r]em, remnant of d left: Hof. W. an[d]rem]. 22. Between [illegible] and che a long stroke has been erased. 24. chu[n]atun], Hof. cun[a]dan], W. chu[n]atan]. 25. [UM]BI, last stroke of capital M left. Hof. W. BI; Hof. W. [illegible]. 26. Hof. [illegible] ARS[agunt]iune], W. UARS[a]g[un]tiune]. 28. Mainge, first part of capital

m cut away, but it is clearly an m; a was written in the centre of the capital, and only a trace of it is left. [illegible] inc. [illegible] W. [illegible]; W. [illegible]. 30. umbi, first stroke of u gone: [illegible] mbi, W [illegible]mbi; after sinu[illegible] remnant of letter s is left.

XXXII. E. XXIII, M. XXX, W. [illegible] B.

1. Lower parts of long stroke [illegible] two letters left. May be [illegible] [illegible] trace [illegible] lower part of [illegible] left: first stroke of u cut away: E. W. [illegible], M. dum.
2. [illegible] long stroke [illegible] gone: E. W. [illegible]: [illegible], and [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], first stroke of a gone: E. W. [illegible].
7. [illegible] only [illegible] left: E. M. [illegible], only first stroke of n left: E. W. [illegible]. [illegible] E. M. W. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
9. [illegible] only last stroke of n left: E. M. [illegible].
11. [illegible] first stroke of u cut away: E. [illegible]
12. E. M. [illegible], [illegible], only long stroke of [illegible] second [illegible] left E. M. [illegible]
13. [andria], first stroke of a cut away: [illegible] only curl of [illegible] left [illegible] first stroke of a gone: E. [illegible]; [illegible] first stroke of a cut away: E. [illegible].
14. E. [illegible], [illegible] and a inserted above the line between

2 and 1: M. uudarāmi. 17. [m]an, first stroke of a cut away: E. [man]. 18. Before hiltantei trace of a letter (m). 19. gaseribafn], last stroke of a cut away: E. gaseri[ban]; [af]n, only last stroke of n left: W. in; Ms. tradunqu. 20. [mine]nfo, trace of m left: W. [minefmo; W. seribun]. 22. nemin, last stroke of [illegible] cut away [illegible] E. [illegible]; after [illegible] the word [illegible]gahhan has been partly erased, but is quite plain: M. omits it. [illegible] E. M. W. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] characteristic remnant of a. E. [illegible], M. [illegible] [illegible]. [man], [illegible] strokes of n left. E. [man], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], last stroke of a cut away, E. [illegible], W. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only last stroke of n left.

XXXV. E. XXII, M. XXXI, W. p. 49. C.

1. E. upar; E. M. W. sic; siac quite legible, E. [sic], M. af[ra]; M. ufuferdant. 2. is omitted by E., M. [af]r; seulel, lower part of l left: E. M. seuf[ta]t. unerd deo[ffa], small piece of parchment stripped off carrying t with it: E. W. merauita. 3. E. trihtin; uuela, second u very distinct: E. M. W. uela. 4. E. M. uuesan; E. M. ne[f]utin[t]; almahtic, part of l left: [illegible] piece of parchment containing [illegible] has [illegible] off [illegible].

E read it; i.e. [illegible]matice [illegible]; [illegible]matice[illegible] in [illegible] diction, the letters [illegible] are now missing: E. M. W. as in text. 7. [quotnissa] E. M. [quo]tnissa[m], W. [quo]tnissa; [quottiehim], [illegible] q[illegible]: E. quot[ti]ehim, M. [quot]tiehim. 8. [aritalita] [illegible] left: E. M. W. [ar]italita. 9. E. M. [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] distinct: E. M. W. [illegible]. 10. M. [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] left: E. [illegible] [illegible], W. [illegible]: E. M. W. [illegible]

12. arton, first part of o and last stroke of n left: E. arto[n], W. arto[n]. 6. managa, [illegible] [illegible] left: E. [illegible] W. managa[illegible].

1[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: E. M. W. [illegible].

14. uinte, a small piece of parchment stripped off carrying away u and [illegible] of double character ti: E. uinte. M. [ui]nte. W. uinte. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] E. [illegible]a W. [illegible]ta[s] !)

16. [illegible] only [illegible] stroke of capital [illegible] left: E. M. [illegible]: E. [illegible][d].

17 [illegible] lower part [illegible] letter [illegible] left: E. M. [illegible]. 18 [illegible], [illegible] of first stroke of capital [illegible] gone: E. M. W. [illegible]. 19 [illegible], last stroke of a gone: E. M. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] W. as in text.

20. [illegible]tine, first half of [illegible] [illegible] cut off, E. M. [illegible]tine; [illegible] [illegible] now gone: E. M. W. as in text. 21 [illegible] [illegible] no longer distinguishable on account of [illegible] wrinkles and discolouration of

the parchment: E.W. as in text, M [illegible]: got. [illegible] quite plain and [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] E. M. W. [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] between two fragments but quite plain: E.W. [illegible] M. [illegible] [illegible]. 23 E.M. [illegible]. 24 E. [illegible]; [illegible], remnant of [illegible] left: E.M. [illegible]. 25. Her, part of last stroke of capital [illegible] left: E.M. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is printed in W. as if there were no gap 15. bauhunga deso [illegible] [illegible]. 26. [illegible], [illegible] [uuizzodes], M [uuizodes], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], tops of the letters cut off. E.M. [illegible]. 27. [illegible] [illegible] in the Ms carrying away the letters [illegible]: E.W. [illegible], M [illegible]; E.M. [illegible], W [illegible]: got [illegible] the parchment has been stripped since E.: reading carrying away the letters [illegible] E.M.W. as in text, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] E.M.W. der. 28. [illegible], [illegible] quite plain: E.M.W. [illegible]: W [illegible]

XXXVI. Lines 1-5 first read by me; l. 6-10. M. Hpt. p 565; l. 11+12. M. XXXII. W. p 51. D.

1 [illegible] only last stroke of [illegible] left: [illegible], [illegible] no longer distinguishable. 6 M Hpt [illegible]. 7. man. impression of letters as left on the parchment: M. Hpt. [illegible] 8 [illegible], first stroke of [illegible]

[illegible] M. H.A. [illegible] : [illegible]], M. H.B. [illegible]. 7. M. H.A. [illegible]; M. H.B. [illegible]; [illegible] last [illegible] of u and n [illegible] have [illegible] M. H.A. [illegible]. M. [illegible], and [illegible] of second u and second a have disappeared. The [illegible] line is divided between two fragments, the first of which **had** not yet been discovered when M made his first reading, which is followed. M.M. [illegible]: M. H.A. [illegible]. 2. [illegible] quite [illegible]. M. M. H.A. [illegible] [illegible]]. [illegible] [illegible]] after the word [illegible] the parchment is [illegible] [illegible] among the letter c, upon which [illegible] was probably written. [illegible] M. H.A. [illegible] [illegible].

XXXVII. E. XXV v. 1-17. E.H.B. [illegible]. XXXIII.

L. LX. 1. v. 1-11.

1. E HEAR[illegible]; [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] cut away: E.[illegible] B. [illegible]; E. CHRIST, E.H.B. M. [illegible]. [illegible] omits, E.[illegible] B. [illegible]. 3 E. [illegible]. 4 E. [illegible]: [illegible] in the Ms. above the line. 5 [illegible], [illegible] omits, E.[illegible] B. [illegible], M [illegible]] 6. E. [[illegible]]; [illegible] quite plain; E [illegible], M[illegible]] 7. E. [illegible] [illegible], E.H.B. M. [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]; E. E.H.B. [illegible]-[illegible]. 8. E. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] M [illegible], [illegible].

E. B. minunset; M in matuol. 7. E. [a rochenisfenne;
antiquestum, cut stroke of n eft: E. B. antiquertum.
9 E. meisan, retrum; E H&l mensatum, sitruny; [quo-tolum
n cut away E. B, M.2 costitum 11 E einum[e radi];
E. B. true in .. E. E. intretin, E wit [christo], E. B. f ;
E. B. M. Xpes; mi minnsu. 13. E. wt ubilis in antum, tit.
14 E. trantinse christ discontemo, M. trantins; E. B. then
XSt, M. thu Xp[e], [christe. 15. E. mein ifti] daz er],
16. E mann .... dea: E. B. una .... dea, D unarfun];
antunertente, remnants of last stroke of u and
first stroke of n eft. E. E. B. M. 2. antiquertente
E. i funarstemo]. E. B M.2. unsafemo]; [quosantemo],
characteristic part of first a eft. E. E. B. [quosdantemo]

XXXVIII. M XXXII. S. L X. 1. f. 11-25. Lines 1-9.

in E. XXV f. 18-26. Part of lines 1-3 first read by me.

1. meugnan, ray cut stroke of first n eft. E. meugnan;
M. 2. hungnan, meinit in divided between two fragments;
M nfus E. vail, outer part of double character al cut away.
E. M. 2 vaet]; in nu. last stroke of second u cut away.
2 christus. 3 [ant] morti followed by a point. E [ant]
mortit]. quri first stroke of u cut away. E. [ruri.

4. [illegible]: remnant of [illegible] left. [illegible] only part of [illegible] of [illegible] left: [illegible]; [illegible] only long stroke of [illegible] left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] against the light. [illegible]. M [illegible]. 8 [illegible] christus. 7. [illegible] strokes, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] cut away. 10. [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] end of [illegible] left: M [illegible]. 13. [illegible] characteristic flourish of [illegible] left. M [illegible]; M. [illegible]. 16 steine: first part of double character at cut away. M [illegible] 17. M [illegible]. 20 [illegible] part of first stroke of n left: M [illegible]: steine, part of double character at cut away M [illegible]. 21. [illegible] part of double character at cut away: M [illegible] christus. M [illegible]; [illegible] part of a letter left, which may be a or [illegible]. M [illegible], [illegible]. 22. M [illegible]. 23. [illegible], first and part of second stroke of m left. M [illegible]. 24 mid: only long stroke of [illegible] left. [illegible] only part of long stroke of [illegible] left, [illegible], no trace of [illegible]. M [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] left. M [illegible]. 30 [illegible], look of a [illegible], no trace of [illegible]: M. [illegible]; M [illegible]; christus, part of X left: M [christ].

XXXIX. E. XXVII, M. XXXV, D. LX. 2. 11-20.

1. [illegible]; [v]ald[i]ta]. ta was omitted by the scribe through carelessness: E. baldi, M. baldit, [D] baldita, 2 desan. The surface of the parchment has partly been stripped off, and includes a space about an inch in diameter. Only traces of the letters are left but can be deciphered with tolerable certainty: E. den –, M. desero, D. den[eo]. 3 ni er, the letters ni are very plain on the book lid from which this Ms. page was loosened: E – –; D ni er]. 6. D ouh. 12 D. dodh [illegible] E. [illegible]menta. 22 [illegible] 25. D. [az antumtin] [illegible], anthabentes the surface of the parchment has been stripped off here, leaving only traces but characteristic traces of the letters [illegible]: E anthabenne, M anthabentes. 27. E. antumtido.

XL. E. XXVIII, M. XXXVI, D. LX. 2. 6. 20-42.

1 [illegible] part of last stroke of h left; after some trace of a letter is left. [illegible] D [illegible] [illegible] E M. [illegible]. 8 E. [illegible] (nandunc). 9. Ms [illegible]. [illegible] between d and u there is a small tear in the parchment, but there certainly never

was either there or the space is not large enough: E. M. din

XLI.

This remnant composes the top of the Ms page, which contains no [illegible] and is evidently the close of some homily, as yet unknown. It is printed in E. and M. as a note to the introduction: E. p. XI. M. p. V. In D it is printed in the notes p. 525. E. / B. B

1. D: [t]hiu[d] !. 2. D g[o]t; [al]hmen!; D sel[b]o, m[a]gillasam[e]s], E [illegible]asan, M [illegible]asan. 3. E. E / B. D [Hunjar: E. E / B enti, D. [s]i[l]enti: E, E / B. u, M. ut, D m[a]gidar]. 4. D unmeinja mag[a]d: D ga[runes] 5. D [t]hus xp[u]s 6. D uns[e]ran]. truhtin[an] 7. D [sim[]pless[u]n[e]sat]. 8. E. / B. M. sun.; M a .... sein. 9. D [h]a[u]idar] ; E. M. enti; D [unmon]enti, enti is certain. [10] er, E. E / B. e.; D [a]llep[u]. 11 D [t]o[n] me[g]antan. Ms. antan. [1]2 Ms. Amen.

Phonology.

I The Vowels of the Stemsyllables.

Short Vowels.

a

Germ. short a is regularly retained unchanged in our monument except when, under the influence of a following i or j, it is umlauted.

[illegible] 24.22, after 4.1, aller 4.3, [illegible]man 10.[illegible] arbe 40.30, arbeitim 30.5, arm 19.1 ast 19.12, az (prep) 12.16, awar 9.11, baldi 39.1, baz 14.12, dana 23.20, danan 1.24, danne 4.14, daz (conj) 4.11, daz (dem) 2.1, drizuzfalt 8.14 [illegible] 5.7 7, [illegible]gatago 25.9, [illegible]manne 34.16, [illegible]arta 4.12, gafaclita 5.10 [illegible] 34.4, bifalah 40.[illegible], faranna 35.8 farri 1.7, fater [illegible], faz [illegible].20 [illegible]taquum 4.5 fant 12.4, flas [illegible].11, forasago 33.[illegible], framades 29.30, gadancha 1.12, [illegible] 10.25 [illegible]malum 18.9, [illegible]ansan 39.30 [illegible] 15.8, gast 21.3, [illegible]alt [illegible].8 [illegible]tida [illegible].23 [illegible] 26.8 [illegible] [illegible].23, [illegible]ti 33.26, [illegible] 29.30, gnada 41.9 gnadic 2.2 grabir 18.7 graphius 18.8, haben 40.12 hald 3.22, haldn [illegible] halt 26.4 [illegible] 41.1, [illegible] 23.[illegible] hant [illegible].21 haretun 14.22, [illegible]ares 14.4, ~~24.9~~, huuanne 21.6, huuanta 7.5, huuaz 4.15, iagot 18.19, ladot 15.21, lamin 1.4, laster 4.13, lastrot 1.12, lange 21.10, [illegible] 27.20 [illegible] 7.9 [illegible]kanum 20.5 [illegible] 28.4, magad 33.[illegible] [illegible]gan 34.23 magan (noun) 40.11, man [illegible] ~~man~~ 4.4,

manacfalt 26.3, manacsames 41.4, manchunt 38.9, mannischin 40.13, mannis[cu]sse 28.13, manchunni 6.22, irma[nos] 37.8, manslagun 5.16, mare 27.22, managi 8.2, marcha 4.11. ~~martin~~ 4, mittingarte 2.4, ganaht 8.20, nament 21.4, naut 7.2, nahtmuose 14.11, nalles 4.15, namo 31.8, natre[n] 18.13, nam 22.7, neoman 40.3, otmahlum 29.25, quat 4.27, quam 1.6 rahhu 30.6, restitac 4.12, sagem 4.13, sahha 13.14, gasahhis 6.18, sama 27.8, samant 41.9, samnont 10.4, samahafti 29.11, saich 1.12, [sig]scuzfalt 7.22, [sig]ihaft 28.14, uuschadot 4.16, scal 40.21, scath 3.2. scum[ahh] 14.12, sliahanne 21.18, sprah 7.20, stade 10.19, stantant 7.23, tac 22.12, tradungum 34.19, katuuanaf[ta] 20.5, unbiderbero 6.4, uuaxsanne 14.8 uuaxmun 8.13, uuales 7.1, uuambu 7.1, uuazar 34.30 uuehuatagum 4.11. uuuar 24.2. uuart 5.5, uuas 5.15 za ripi 1.12 (v. nijines) zano 10.6, zuohal[dun] 36.3.

Three words, in which a is changed to o in OHG. before n & h, have o regularly; fona 6.8, ioh 1.1, oh 15.18. cf. Braune Gr. §25 Anm. 1 & Singer, P&B. Beitr. XI. 288.

The adverb danne occurs twice with the stem-vowel a weakened to e; viz. denne 17.1, 32.12,. The latter case however, is not wholly above the suspicion of being the remnant of the dative of an inflected infinitive, as the preceding and following text is wanting. The regular form danne (adv. & conj.) occurs 39 times.

Short a is found in the stem syllables of the following words of classical origin; altare 11.10 angila 10.1 (-8 times) (engil (once)), carcere 21.8, castigo 11.3, marigreoz 10.14, gamartrotan 39.11, paradises 28.21, psalmscof 40.20,

Umlaut.

a is umlauted to e before an i or j in the following syllable, except when certain umlaut-hindering consonant-combinations intervene.

This umlaut of a to e takes place in the weak verbs of the jan-class throughout, even when the umlauting j has disappeared from the

ending, and before the consonant-gemination caused by the j:

forbrennita 15.17, decchitut 21.4, ar-lemphant 9.18, denchit 24.15, ubar-feritu 1.5, heftita 35.23, henit 4.25, arennit 6.8, wachenit 7.5, heizzit 27.5, lecchen 25.5, deschit 5.4, arlescant 20.12, mendit 30.11, nemniu 34.11, nendanto 34.26, rerrentan 29.3, rehhita 7.26, sellenti 23.24, sentu 18.16, seczu 5.7, forscrenchit 40.17, strechi 4.28, zuuerren 23.16, ungauueritan 17.26, aruuelitun 10.19, uuen[tu] 34.4, biuuentit 30.10.

The preterite forms santta 9.29 and ienta 15.6 (with shortening of the geminate tt), in which the stem-vowel i was early syncopated after a long stem, preserve the a unmutated. Beside these forms however sentita occurs four times with preservation of the i and consequent umlaut of a.

In the 3rd pers. sing of strong verbs, having as their stem-vowel a, this a is umlauted to e before the i of the ending: ferit 7.12, gengit 7.15, framtregit 10.27.

Umlaut also takes place once before -it 2 pers. pl. ind. ending which occurs occasionally for the regular ending -et (v. Conjugation): ferit 15.19.

a is regularly umlauted in ja- and jo-stems (nominal and adjectival) with the elilentic 26.4, elilentin [illegible], enti (noun) [illegible] with its derivatives [illegible]entota 10.[illegible]9, entunga 25.10, enti (conj) 5.24, festi (adj) with its derivatives, gafestinota 33.4, unfesti 35.24, heri 8.14, herizoho 24.1[illegible], redia 4.15; Once the umlauted vowel is written ae: aenti (conj) 23.1. In i-stems umlaut takes place: steti 14.13.

In i or in stems a is regularly umlauted: elilentin 41.23, festin 40.17, lentin 28.2, restitae 4.12, unfesti 41.13.

The adjectival ending iu, nom. sing. fem. & nom. acc. pl. neut., causes umlaut of a in ellin 8.2, 5.17 +

The i of the gen. dat. sing. masc. neut. wk. ending -in does not produce umlaut in altin 35.24 & lamin 1.9.

On the other hand the a in namo is regularly umlauted to e in the dative: nemin 25.7 (7 times).

The following nominal suffixes produce umlaut
-ir- (comp): bezira 4.26, gazelira 1.14.
-ida: sentidu 33.2. gafuferidont (denom) 29.4,
-îg menigora 17.17.
-ing pendingo 12.5.
-lif zuelif 13.6.
-nissu festnissa 40.8 out of Braune +(A.D.Gr. §27 Anm. 5.
Umlaut is caused by the weakened suffix -in-zun in the adverb ingegin 21.1

Umlaut is caused by an i in the third syllable, when the intervening secondary vowel is assimilated to the following i: edili 27.16, medili 26.6 megines (< #magani) 26.8.
but magan 40.11 magadi 33.12. managi 8.2, framadeo (non framadi) 24.30

Exceptions to Umlaut.

These are few in number, and are to be divided into two categories; a) in which the a is preserved unumlauted by analogy to forms which are not followed by i or j, and hence not liable to umlaut, and b) in which intervening consonants hinder the influence of the i or j.

a) lamin 1.9 (nom lamo), magadi 8.2 (nom magad), grabir 18.7. mannischin 40.13 (man), altin (nom altó) 35.26.

b. The consonant combination ht regularly hinders umlaut; ambahti 14.5 ambahtitum 21.8, mahtin 5.1. (cf: baldi[ta] 34.1

ll when it is a Germ. geminate, allit 4.24.

rr = rz : farri 5.4.

rb : bidarbi 29.10.

hh: gisahhis 6.18, but rehhita 7.26.

It appears to have a hindering power in the words fruniscafti 33.24, & zamahafti 24.11, or still more probably the vowels in -scafti & -hafti were already felt to be secondary and hence not capable of umlaut.

In words of classical origin the a is mostly umlauted by following i

angilus 10.1 (4 times), castigo 11.3, marigrez.

i is umlauted in the words engil 24.10 [illegible]

17.23, regimun 10.16.

ë

Original Germ. ë is retained throughout except when under the influence of following sounds it becomes i (v. below);

anaebangalih 34.30, [f]arnherz 28.12, beranne 33.10 berc 5.2. bez mom 18.14, bizmerot 27.14 [illegible] 7.29, [illegible] 5.10, [illegible] 7.22, [illegible]lih 10.26, [illegible] 8 [illegible] 5.4 irnust [illegible] 5 ezan 4.3 engin 21.23, [illegible] 34.3, [illegible] 16.1 [illegible] 8.26, geberga 10.4 [illegible]edera 34.6, [g]al[illegible]lih 5.23, [illegible] 1.5, [illegible] 4.7, [illegible] 14.5 [illegible] 24.5, [illegible] 4.15 [illegible] 7.28, [illegible] [illegible] 27.23 gotskelle 30.18, arhenc 24.3, herostin 21.21, herza 4.10, [illegible] 1.14, [illegible] 4.23, [illegible] 7.25, [illegible] 31.17, [illegible]-[illegible] 27.27 [illegible] 32.11 ormeldet 23.15 [illegible] 40.22, oleiberge 14.29, gesehan 6.21, selbes 6.16, sez[ale] 28.21. slehti 27.8, [illegible] 40.22, [illegible] 28.6, [illegible] 6.11 [illegible] 29.2, sterna 14.3 [illegible] 4.6, [illegible] 30.11 [illegible] 9.10, [illegible] 35.3, [illegible] 27.4, [illegible] 6.21, [illegible] 24.6 [illegible] 20.4, [illegible] 7.2 [illegible] 28.12 [illegible] 1.10, zehanzo 12.51, zehanzofalt 8.13 [illegible] 9.22 [illegible] 27.20 hrenne 7.13, ernust 7.28, [illegible] 8.7,

This ê, which in OHG. had an open sound, is represented also by ae or ę, always before r; ae is written 51 times; umbihaerzin 4.15, haer 6.3 + (times) aer 5.3 + (31 times), saer 4.23, aerda 19.18 + (8 times) aerdlihhin 29.22, aernust 4.3,

ę is used 6 times: dęr 4.23.28.25; ęr 15.15, 39.4, ęrdrihhes 34.7.

That the e < Germ. i has been completely merged with Germ. e, is shown by the fact that it is written ae + ę in aer + ęr, v above.

Germ. e becomes o in the word odo 18.9+. v. Braune AHD. Gr. §29 Anm. 3.

Orig. Germ. i becomes i a) when the following syllable contained an i or j. b) when followed by a fortified nasal, c when the following syllable contained an u, (v. P. u. B. Beitr. VI 79. Brugmann Vergl. Gram. I §67.5 Anm 4.)

a) vittente 41.8, sitiet 8.18 firni 1.28, ih 5.4, in 4.1 ingegen 20.1. intihhun 29.24, innan 5.12 innana 19.4, inne 7.13 innerthihho 29.29, ist 1.14, lecchunssun 1.7, mit 4.7, mittera 35.12, nist 3.2 mittingarte 26.4, sizzen 8.2, arsericta 34.30.

unuuirdige 31.16, uuintum 19.10, uuirde 28.9 uuirdich 2.2, zimbrit 18.7. himil 19.17, mihhil 31.5.

b) blinte 17.5, durahbringit 5.12, brinnanti 29.24, fimfi 40.2, findit 7.13, minnu 30.12, minni 29.8, minnot 30.15, singe 28.9, slintante 17.21, stimna 35.3, trinchan 13.19, uuintum 19.10, dhinchiis 4.14, gauinne 30.7, finstri 46.2.

c) filu 8.3, sibun 11.22, sigiu 5.12.

In the Conjugation, those verbs which have e in the stem regularly have the e changed to i according to a) & c) in the 1st 2nd & 3rd pers sing. in the 2 pers plur. ind. (when it ends in -et) and in the 2nd pers sing imperative; arbirit 9.21, gabirgit 10.10, [for] chrihhu 34.8, kihhu 34.7, uuetit 29.19, gilt 2.4, forsitu 12.8, hinuirsin 3.3, nimit 4.25, nim 1.19, quidu 10.10, quidis 24.18, quidit 14.14, quidit (2 pl.) 18.8, quimu 37.11, quimit 26.8, quim 39.27, gasihit 30.14, gasiuit (2 pl.) 8.27, ziscribis 8.14, uuillu 4.15, uuirdit 6.4, uuirt 14.20.

Once in the 3rd pl. pret subj ë is not changed to i before a following ī: uueltīn 24.20.

Short e occurs in the following words of Latin origin: e < Lat i. secnota 24.4; e < Lat e, tehmot 18.16, tempel 4.14.

Germ i is regularly retained unchanged in our monument: rigin 33.13, rittro 23.20, bim 11.18, drittin 13.11, cumiht 27.2, fisechunno 10.17, gaunisso 4.17, biniguuy 25.3, ibu 2.1, inu 4.25; iz 27.5, lidi 24.7 galidontin 10.21, milttihho 29.19, munnirun 14.8, missalih 26.3, mistihhero 37.15; muotuuillun 24.8, neomuiht 17.3, ni 4.5, nibu 4.9, nidar 14.12, gauuidrit 7.8, uririnnit 40.21 (Brugmann Vergl. Gram. I § 67. 1 Anm), silabres 23.26, gascriban 22.17, stri[che] 24.3, tilli 17.16, uuizut 14.13 uuissa 40.1, uuidar 5.24, uuirsirun 7.14, uuizodbrotti 4.8, zilenne 29.30, zuifalt 17.1

Germ. i has in a number of cases become e in Old High German, and this change is attributed to the influence of an a. e or o in the following syllable, (cf Braune Ahd. Gr. § 31 Anm 1 & 2).

The following words which occur in our monument contain this vowel e < Germ. i: queh 20.18, ueradeotha 35.2 (?), ueralti 9.17 (?),

unwaltehtéo 29.21, unnihatagum 4.11, er 1.4 +
sceffilen 1.5. (by analogy to scef, stem sceffa).
for .aer ? er v. s. i

Short i is found in the following words of Lat.
origin: 1. < Lat i, biscoffa 23.22, chirihha 39.4
simples 41.9, scriba 10.26, titulo 36.11
2 < Lat e minzun 17.16.

u. o

Orig. Germ u, which is either derived from I.E. u or developed before a sonant liquid or nasal, was broken to o when the following syllable contained an a, e or o, unless a fortified nasal intervenes. Thus o appears unchanged in our monument

arbolgan 12.16, kaboran 36.6, gaborganun 34.8, bifora 1.7, botascaf 41.5, [illegible]forabotot 34.11, [illegible] 20.6, dorf 15.12, dorna 8.11, ardorreta 4.20, fol 10.18, folgee 40.20, fole 5.17, fora 22.7, forahtento 39.12, forasago 33.7, fordrono 18.9, forlornissu 33.13, friithone 23.5, gabot 30.22, gahlose 8.26, kiagozan 18.21, gold 17.0, got 26.20, gotlihhin 41.7, gotspelle 30.18, herizoho 24.17, horte 6.12, [illegible]morfan 28.14, truchtinne 17.11 [illegible] 35.10, lobzan[e] 28.9, [illegible]han 34.6, morgan 22.21, ora 11.12, obaz 6.6, ouan 16.5, offan 27.8, offonor 33.3, offtlihho 37.13, psalmscof 43.20, snottro 20.3, snottarlihho 42.5, sorgz 9.17, tohtigr 35.11, unsccolom 4.16, uuortan 10.29, uuolenum 19.7, uuord 11.7, uuorahtun 4.30,

The exceptions to this breaking are: [illegible] 21.[illegible], sumere 19.14, ubar 2.2, fruma 29.24, frumasam 29.12, ganuhtsamemo 6.11, uo is written for ô once by scribe falsely; guotnissa 35.7

With the o which is the result of breaking from u unites itself the o in doh (au > ô > o) & noh (cf nauh). doh 4.13, noh 8.2.

O occurs in the following words of classical origin: olbentun 17.20, olei 20.4, oleiberge 14.29, porta 20.17.

When not broken, u is regularly preserved unchanged:

abulgi 27.10, [illegible] 24.3, [illegible] 24.13, kuburtuman 24.27, biwurti 19.12, (cf biuuorte 4.7) burc 1.4, uzardunsan 8.18, dultic 29.12, durah 5.5, durrem 7.12, funtun 15.23, funtan 10.14, fisschunno 11.17, frumita 15.6, frumiscafti 33.26, fullet 15.13, furbit 17.23 furi 14.6, [illegible] 13.28, bigunnun 4.2, gungida 39.29.

hrucka [illegible] urhugita 23.18, hungarta 4.7, hungrage 4.2, hungiro 3.2, forchtun [illegible] 34.8, [illegible] 24.15, chunda 26.13, chundit 8.8, chunnic 15.14,

cuninegin 7.7, chunne 7.4, chunnet 14.12, lucche 33.23, manchunni 6.22, muccun 17.20, munth 6.11, munnni 19.13, sculut 35.2, sculth 12.17, sculdic 17.4, spurtin 23.19, arsturbi 39.3, stummer 5.15, arstummita 15.28, sturm 21.24, stunta 11.22, sum 8.13, sundan 7.7, suntea 1.10, [s]funtigan 6.18, sunu 1.17, trugida 15.5, truhtin 4.17, turim 19.16, ubil 6.13, umbi 13.25, uns 14.20, unsih 24.1, unser 39.1, untar 1.11, untaz 11.21, urchundi 33.21, urchundin 15.11, ursphun 10.20, urstun 5.17, ursti 5.4, gaunutot 30.6, antunstit 21.7, unrehit 1.28, unzeun 4.13, inhunanu 40.3.

In the following words of classical origin u occurs: chumin 17.16, lulli 6.2, balsamun 4.29, trumbon 19.9.

Interesting is the compound manchunt 33.9, which translates the Latin word masculum. It is formed in the addition to the stem man of the suffix chund which occurs in O.H.G. in gotchund and in Gothic in himinakunds, guma-

kundo & ginâkundo, and also in Anglo Saxon. (v. Kluge, Stammbildungslehre §241). This is the first recorded occurrence of this word in O.H.G.

Long Vowels

â

Germ. â which becomes ī in O.H.G. is regularly written a in our monument:

baru 1.8, zaspait 29.13, dar 4.20, drato 24.23, ar 4.8, fragentemo 30.18, [illegible]arun 8.6, kalaz 5.20, gaat 20.8 garati 7.30, gasprahhi 7.21, kanuati 15.28, kazami [illegible] [illegible] 21.3 [illegible] 34.15 [illegible] 23.14, [illegible] 4.11, lulsamun 9.29, mano 9.3, mari 31.5, nah 19.14, nahor [illegible], nahhitun 7.28, nahistun 27.2[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 17.1, quati 38.8, quatun 5.17, quami 15.28, biquami 33.12, karutanes 24.6, saan 8.4, kasahi 15.25, gasahhun [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 4.1, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]otun 20.4, [illegible] 41.22, [illegible]rahha 23.1[illegible] [illegible] 8.29, uuafnun 27.20, uuaan 5.13, uuar 9.3, uuare 17.5, uuaarnissu 29.16, uuari 23.6, uuarut 40.2, tatut 21.10.

The length of this a is indicated 18 times by doubling: gaat 20.8, foraaz[illegible] 1.4, saar 4.29 + (11 times) uuaan 5.13 uuaarnissu 29.16, 30.14, gataan 9.14, bitaan 20.17. Once the length is indicated by a hook above the a: [illegible]

In two words ā is the result of compensatory lengthening, caused by the dropping out of n before h: ant-ahu 3.3, infaet 7.13, nahet 18.8.

ê

Germ. closed ê occurs only a few times in our monument and is mostly broken to ea.

It occurs . times in the preterites of reduplicating verbs, 8 times broken & 3 times unbroken:

feal 8.7, featun 8.12, heaz 21.21, 24.28, forleaz 24.25, forreat 23.27, scead 40.20, arsceat 40.29.

But hêtun 8.5, forlêz 2.3, ilêpun 2.4.

In hêr it occurs 11 times broken, and twice unbroken: hear 4.14, 6.4, 7.6.10, 20.13, 30.7, 33.25, 35.10, 37.1.4, 40.13; her 35.18.25.

In the nom. acc. pl. masc. of the demonstrative-relative pronoun ê is broken to ea 50 times: dea 12.17 + Once the older ê appears to be preserved in de (nom. pl.) 10.25, but I am not sure of this case, as part of the e is preserved on the Hannover strip, and since making that reading I have not been able to

verify my reading of that portion of the word preserved on the adjoining strip which is at Vienna. v. also Germ ai.

Lat ĕ is preserved as ĕ once in peratagum 15.5, but becomes i in piratagum 4.27, uirratagum 4.22.

î

Germ î is regularly retained unchanged in our monuments: bi 7.30, bisuuih 9.17, diin 7.22, dri 7.1, drizuc 9.22, drizuz-zalt 8.14, einicunis 29.30, frdrihhes 34.7, fiicbaume 19.11, frii 28.16, friithoue 23.5, galih 10.9, galihho 9.23, gatiunissi 39.1 gauuihiam 10.12, garisti 31.14 gascrib 30.24, hiuuisches 1.27 iuuiiom 39.3 kakunnizitem [illegible] [illegible] 34.8, ital 7.14, liph 21.13, bilibant 19.18, galihheta 5.7, miin 13.22, miin 5.6 nidhes 18.5, odohuuila 14.16, siid 23.13, sihante 17.20, siin (gen) 36.10, siin (poss pron) 12.16 sis 34.19, sii 38.1, schinant 10.7, scribera 1.11, bismizant 4.12, [illegible] 5.7 [illegible] 14.22, [illegible] 16.4, [illegible] 7.5, [illegible] [illegible]

34.21, uuihin 21.24, uuihit 17.6, uuis 34.13, uuisae 18.16, uuisun 18.13, uuisotut 21.5, uuistom 7.9, uuizo 23.3, zilun 29.16, ziit 33.12, zuiflomes 32.1, ubhstigantem 8.4.

Length is indicated 46 times by doubling the i, and this occurs ~~only~~ in monosyllabic words, which are devoid of endings:

diin 7.22 (3), (but din 11.12), diin (poss. pron) 6.16.17, fiicbaum 19.11, frii 28.16, friithoue 23.5, 21.20, gaulith 10.11 (but galih 10.9 + 3 times) miin (gen) 13.22 (3), miin, poss. pron 5.6 (9), siid 23.13. sii (1st + 3rd sing subj) 38.1 (8), siin (gen) 36.16 (2) siin (poss. pron) 2.14 (14). ziit 33.12.

Long i occurs in the following words of classical origin; piratagum 4.27, nirratagum 4.22 (cf. also peratagum ...) pina 9.4

ô

Germ. ô is with few exceptions diphthongized in our monument, and appears in the form uo; bluoth 17.21.(7), bruoder 7.29,(9), buohhum 5.24 duo 4.4(35) einmuote 31.13, fuor 4.19(13), gafuotit 40.35, gafuogita 27.22, kustuoti 5.24 guot 6.12(16) guotihhoru 14.16, hluoft 20.7, hruorent 19.15 muozes 21.2, muote 6.11(4) muoter 7.29(4) muotuuillun 27.8 muoz 4.27(3) nahtmuose 14.13 ruohit 27.21 ruocho 24.30(4) stuoc 23.4(6) suohhit 7.12(3) stuont 14.24(4) tuoan 4.5(7) tuomida 7.17 tuomtage 4.4 uuidar-muoti 29.18 uuidarzuomi 34.16(2) zuo 8.3(4)

ô is not diphthongized in the following forms; do 35.8, gafotit 40.19, hrofit 5.9 moter 8.29, ranoga 20.13, groza 4.24 chnosles 6.9, 18.14, nahtmose 14.11 rohut 3.2, rohhitun 15.11, roa 7.12, sohhit 6.23 (6), ubiltoento 9.9. uuistome 7.9. uuistome 27.12. arslogun 15.14,

In four words it is hard to decide whether we have uo or o, on account of an initial w being represented in connection with the following uo, the diphthong

if such it was, by uu or u.
It is, however, probable that the uu written by the translator was intended to represent wu, whatever the opinion of the copyist may have been.
The words are: uuoffent 19.6 (2) uuoft 10.6 (2), uphanuchs 4.28, aruohsun 8.11,

we have thus the following statistics: uo - 34, ô = 22, not certain, probably uo = 6.

û

Germ. û is preserved unchanged
bruuisota 39.2, bruuissa 39.2, thinchus 4.4 gliimu 8.18
grapelius 8.8 hultriro 1.10, hus 1.2, ûnthuhhu 3.5
supteot 30.12, suntit 32.19, gatrue 1.9, uph 8.1, uz 1.4
uzana 17.23, uze 17.21, uzserom 29.25.

The length of the u is represented by doubling in anthuuhu
In hus the length is denoted by a hook above the u
thinchus 4.4 grapelius 8.8. hus 1.10.11, 4.5, 7, 13.14.30.
(but hus 2.1).

Long u is the result of the lengthening of short u in the auslaut of the following monosyllabic words (cf Braune AHD. Gr. § 41 Anm 1):
du 12.6, nu 6.10.

Long u is found in the following word of Latin origin: cruci 18.18.

ai

Germ. ai preserves except before h r & w its diphthongal character, and becomes by assimilation of the first member to the second, ei (cf Braune AHdGr. §44 Anm 1): arbeitim 13.5, breitim 23.2, gabreitit 29.27, eidh 17.4, eiganes 31.3 eigun 8.18 ein 1.1, [illegible] 15.[illegible] einhuuelich 7.22, einich 6.9, einicunis 29.30, unmuote 31.13, einnissi 38.3, fleise 38.5, kafeinnonz 18.2, gameino 27.16, gameiti 40.18, ghimeitun 20.10, ga-scheite [illegible].21 heist 7.11 [illegible] 12.24 [illegible] heidano 34.17, heitniscun 31.12, urheigetun 8.9, heil 4.29, heilac 34.9, heilan 4.22, heim[..] 5.16 [gaghneig-itin 34.12, hreina 31.[illegible] hreinnissa 30.9, christanheit 37.16, leidita 17.2, leidotin 4.22, leititun 23.25, meinit 30.18, noheinemo 40.4, scheidit 29.28, snelheit 40.22 steine 38.20 steinac 8.7, steines 38.16, arteiltut 31.16, unhreino [illegible].11 unhreinida 18.3, unmeini 41.4, urteili 5.8, weiz 23.8 zeihhan 6.24, zuei 5.23,

In two words monophthongization to ê has taken place where we should rather expect ei:

nohenigeru 30.6 unez 20.20,

Before h, r and w, Germ. ai is regularly monophthongized to ê and in the Ms is not distinguished from ë or e the umlaut vowel of a;
enna 17.17, ennarta 4.12, ennasceffina 1.22 ennin 6.5 ennigan 21.13, fech 27.5, herte[om] 36.4. leret 25.6 mero 4.14. mer 7.1 mera, 4.22, sela 27.21, sela 14.6, sene 7.30. uneraltehtu 29.21.

This ê, which had in OHG. an open sound, is written 13 times ae, always before r.
aer 3.1, 19.17, 23.19, 33.7, 8, 10.26, 38.10, aerlikho 1.22, 31.21, aerino 34.7, aerlo[so] 34.17, maer 40.16,
Once it is written with a hook under it in geu 4.11,

Germ. ai becomes ê in the Auslaut in the monosyllabic words see 1.7+ and de (nom. acc. pl. masc. demons. pron.) 10.25, and also before u in seune 10.17 (cf. Braune AHG gr §43 Anm 3-5)
The ê in de, which was at first an open sound early took the closed quality and underwent

diphthongization to ie along with unmodified ê and this is the regular form in our monument hiar 11.17 ... ê

The length of this ê is denoted by doubling in feeh 27.5, feel 1.7 (20)

Ei occurs in the following words of Latin origin: Keisure 16.10.15, meistar 6.20, 27.16, 29.1, 3.2, meistra 18.17, but once ai in mastaft 6.6.

In eo the ê, which is developed from Germ ai before w, unites with it and forms the ungenuine diphthong êo, and this is shortened to eo: eo 33.15 (5) eogeltfremilih 11.24 (2) eogilung 22.4, eo manne 34.14 eowiht 27.2 (4)
Here also belongs feor = fewer = fedwer = getuer (cf. Brugmann Vergl. Gram. I § 419)

au

Germ. au when it is not followed by h or a dental consonant is regularly preserved unchanged: auga 13.2, augit 6.12, auh 1.17, aucsunnesin 33.1, baubnenti 34.17, bauhnungu 37.11, baum 6.9, brut-hlauft 15.18, bruthlauftic 15.28, dicbaume 19.11, fraumui 35.11, galaubin 34.12, galaubnissi 27.3, haubites 29.7, hrau 13.28, caufe 15.13, chaufen 20.15, lauchnen 23.16, laubsh 17.13, [g]ilaubit 33.22, raufen 7.2, scaumol 4.14, laufenti 25.6, laufi 41.8, gatauuen 28.14, ungalauben.

Before h or a dental consonant (t, z, d, n or r) au is regularly monophthongized to ō.

gabot 24.15 arbeot 23.28 [illegible] [illegible] arlos[t] 34.15 ganoze 12.15 hohisto 28.10, hohoro 14.15, hohsedle 17.4, gahonte 15.14, hrorren 7.9, itlones 29.24, gaclios 5.6, gahoric 35.7, loriorta 5.16, los 4.3 arlosta 28.18, rodo 20.13, ódohmuila 14.11, oran 8.14, ózl 31.4, oostrun 21.17 othihhero [illegible] [illegible] rore 5.10,

tôdes 21.12, ztôt 16.20, scôni 18.2 scônit 18.7 uuirod-roth 4.8.

Once eo is written for ô in uuidarleon 33.5. This must be a scribal error for oo, as there is no O.H.G. form recorded in which Germ. au becomes eo before n.

The length of this ô is denoted 1) by doubling in gaboot 25.8, arboot 23.28, oostrun 21.7.
2) by a hook or stroke above the o in lôs 6.3 ôst 31.4,

The o in doh 4.13+ has been shortened in O.H.G. (cf. Goth. þauh)

The ô, which is developed from wô in sô, is retained. The fact that this ô is never diphthongized in O.H.G. would prove that it was open and belongs in the same category with the ô which is developed from au; sô 1.24, sôlih 9.22, sôs 35.19.

eu

Germ eu becomes eo in our monument by breaking when the following syllable contains an a, e, or o, and the consonant which immediately follows the diphthong is Germ h or a dental:

gabeotanto 37.26(2) deonoten 35.2, deornun 20.18(2) leota 13.27(16), sleohet 18.14, [illegible]ozun 1.6. leoht 40.2 (3) leoht-karum 20.3(2) leohtsamo 54.21 forleosan 5.1 uueradeotta 35.2 (2).

When the immediately following consonant is a labial or guttural (except Germ h), breaking takes place before an a, e or o 3 times.

leogente 8.6. kreofun 14.10, leoban 5.7.

Five times the original diphthong is unbroken and is developed to iu.

dubil siuhhom 1.1, siuhhantan 5.11, triugara 15.15.22, triugera 18.6.

The preservation of the iu (<eu) in siuhhan (acc sing masc) 21.8 I prefer to attribute to the influence of the stem or nominative form rather than with Braune (Beitr II 560) to the hindering quality of the h (= Germ ?), peculiar

to Upper German, i.e. Alemannic & Bavarian.

Thus the persistence of the breaking in the oblique cases having the ending un e.g. deomun 20.18, gfornun 1.6 etc. might be explained as analogy to the nominative or stem form; also hreofun 14.20 from analogy to hreof (sing). (cf Braune AHDGr §47 Anm. 2.)

When the diphthong is immediately followed by w, breaking does not take place; hriuuun 7.5, iuuuer 4.23 iuuuer (poss. pron.) 14.3, niuuuost 37.4.

Otherwise Germ. eu becomes regularly iu. gabiut 13.15(?) -biuti 37.25 unclsiuni 33.1. thriuuita 14.21, diuhtic 26.4. (4), eliduitigun 27.7 iu 4.13, iuuuich 18.4, liuti 31.10.(7), niuuui 10.28(2), -iuh 21.4(2) gestriunes 11.4. tiufin 8.8, tiurlih 10.14, urtriuuui 6.22.

Once the original diphthong is preserved in the dative sg. of the 2nd pers. pronoun eu 17.22.

The diphthong iu is not original in diu (= ancilla) 23.10 (Germ. stem thiwi) - and in hiuta 24.9 (← hiu dagu Instr. of hi-) und in friunt 15:27 (got frijônds)

Iu appears in the following words of Latin origin: diubil-iudiliom 1.1 tiubil ?.14 (?)

Eo occurs in the secondary-stress syllable in the word derived from the Greek marigreoz 10.14,

2. The Vowels of the Unaccented Syllables

Vowels of Suffixes
Germ. Short Vowels

a

1) before r: auuar 9.11 huuedar 1.14 nidar 14.12 ubar 2.2 untar 1.11. uuazar 39.30.

But in galuuedera 39.16, galuuedere 39.18. [illegible] the lighter vowel e appears.

2) before n: arannan 10.1, eiganes 30.3, hannaparess 24.14 theidanbih 34.16, heidano 34.17 morgan 23.21, thanzo 12.15 thanzigalt [illegible] manni [illegible] christanin [illegible] christanheite 39.16, [illegible]inan 6.12 sundan 7.7 magan 40.11, uuznana 18.4 uzana 17.23.

In megines 26.8 (4) and ingegin 20.1 (3) the lighter vowel i appears.

3) bef. l: al, ital 7.14; alt, uueralti 19.17, uueralt- [illegible] 24.21; [illegible]alt, munaefalt [illegible].3 [illegible]falt [illegible] thanzogalt 8.13 [illegible]falt [illegible].1.

4) before m; -am, frumasam 24.12, galihsam 10.12, ganuhtsamemo 6.11, leohtsamo 34.21, manacsames 41.4, mezsamol 41.22, [h]urehtsamos 6.1; mezsamol 40.22.

5) before g (or c in auslaut); -ac, durstagan 21.7 -heilac 34.4 hungrage 4.2 manage 4.4 manacfalt 26.3 manacsames 41.4 managi 8.2 steinac 8.7.

For ac we have the weaker form of the suffix -eg- in [h]eilegemo 6.3, [t]hrudmegl 34.7, manegiu 8.1, 14.8

In the first two forms assimilation on the vowel of the ending may have taken place; but cf heilages 25.7.

6) before z obaz 6.6 untaz 11.2

7) before d: magad 33.10 framades 29.30.

8) in the auslaut. bifora 1.7, dana 23.20, -ona 6.8, fora 23.7 hera 15.25, hinta 7.5 (hinta 24.9) missalih 26.3, oba 11.12, sama 27.8.

e

1) before r: under 26.14, bruoder 7.29, fater 10.2
muoter 7.20 after 4.1 and the oblique cases of unser, unseres, etc. (6)
For this e we have 5 times forms with a: unsaras 20.11, unsarere 18.13, unsarem 18.18
unsar[emo] 37.17 unsarero 4.27.

2) in the auslaut: tenne 4.14 huuanne 21.6 inne 17.13
lange 21.10, uuze 7.21.

i

1) before r: -ir- comparative suffix: erira 4.26
eriron 7.18, furiron 13.28, gazelira 1.14,
mittiro 14.10, iungiro 3.2, minniron 14.8,
uuirsiron 7.16.

2) before l: himil 19.17, himilisco 12.18, grintila
34.8, [illegible] 26.3 [illegible] [illegible]
by assimilation ~~from~~ a: edili 27.16 medili 26.6.
-ilin. seffilin 29.28.

3) before n: -in euuascaffina 17.15; festinota 33.4,
-inc [illegible] [illegible]
-ingin cunincgin 7.7.

4) before s: -nissa, festnissa 40.8, forlornissu 30.13, galaupnissa 29.3, quotnissa 35.7, hreinnissu 30.9, uuaarnissu 24.16, mannisgenissa 28.13

-nissi, cinnissi 28.3, galihnissi 34.1

-isc, heitniscun 31.12, nimitisco 12.18, himiscus 1.27, mannischin 40.13, mannisgenissa 28.13

5) before d: -id-, uitida, ms. uedita 17.2 [illegible] §24); -id-, gamaltida 1.23, gungida 39.24, zentidu 33.2, trugida 15.5, tuomida 12.17, unhreinida 18.3, gafuagenidonb 29.4.

6) before t: hauvites 24.17 -it- gafuogita 27.22

7) before h: unsih 24.1

8) before f: -uf; miluf 31

9) in the auslaut: inri 14.4. umbi 12.15

10) before s in the superlative suffix -ist- : eristo 39.15 furisto 39.15, nahisto 28.11, nahistin 29.17.

o

in the auslaut : adv. ending -o [illegible] 4.23, [illegible] 8, [illegible], [illegible] .22, [illegible] 9.23. gameino 29.16, gamuisse 4.17, [illegible] [illegible] 29.24, [illegible] [illegible] 29.19, odho 4.11 odo 20.13, odohuuila 14.10. [illegible] 37.3, [illegible] 8.24 [illegible] 21;

-zo, cardinal suffix : sibunzo [illegible] zehanzo [illegible] zehanzofalt 8.13

also in ano 39.29 (9) ; but (1) anu 4.13.

u

1) before n : -unc, tradungum 34.14, unga ant-unga 25.10; un, sibun 11.12, sibunzo 34.14,

2) before z (z) : cardinal suffix -zuc. drizuc 4.[illegible] drizuzfalt 8.14, sehszuzfalt 4.22.

3) before s: -ust, ernust 7.28, angustlihho 29.23.

4) before t: ut nahtut 21.4.

5) in the auslaut: unu 4.13 (1) (cf one), inu 4.25.

Germ. Long Vowels

â

1) before n: -an Iunan 1.24

2) before r -âri. This suffix which had originally a long vowel â, is often found in Old High German with that vowel weakened to a or e.
Whether the a is long or not in our monument, we cannot definitely say, but the fact that it appears in the majority of cases as would go to prove that the a which is weakened is short: ari truegara 17.15.22
eri: truegera 18.6, burgera 1.2, scribera 1.11, eriben 6.14.

ī

[illegible] -īr [illegible] 2.2, 4.3 ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unser-

[illegible] unsere 29.8.

[illegible] times forms with [illegible]:

[illegible] 20.11, [illegible]arero 18.13, [illegible]arem 8.18,

[illegible] 37.17 [illegible] 41.27

ī

1) before n: -în, acrino 34.7, isnine 34.8, truhtin 4.17, ilîn, [illegible] 1.5.

2) before h: -ih, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 24.22, [illegible] 1.22, [illegible] [illegible] 41.[illegible] [illegible] 4.16 [illegible] 31.16, [illegible] 29.24, [illegible] 24.29, miltihho 29.19, missalih 24.3, ofttihho 27.3 othihuen 14.14, [illegible] 40.5, solih 9.22, tiuralih [illegible] 14

3) before g (c in auslaut): ic, [illegible] 29.2 [illegible] 29.13, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

29.30, chiduîtie 26.9, cumigun 21.13, kaiorie 35.7 gnadic 12.2, uuuigora 17.17, nohenigeru 30.6, [zeh]tic 23.30, [illegible]chtuuisiga 18.20, [illegible] 35.4, [illegible]cutic 17.4, [z]uentigun 6.18, unuuirdige 31.16, uuirdich 2.2

ô

1) before r: comp. suffix -ôr-; argorun 7.18, quottihhora 14.16, uuuigora 17.17, hohoro 14.15, nahor 25.4, offonor 33.3, uuisorun 20.12.

2) before s: superl. suffix -ôst-, [z]uuirostun [illegible], argostin [illegible].17 [illegible]rostun [illegible].21 [illegible]ostin [illegible].21, minnostono [illegible].11, niumuost 37.4, uuisosto 27.9.

3) before d: ôd, uuizodbroth 4.8.

West Germanic Secondary Vowels

Those liquids and nasals, which are vocalic in quality in Gothic and Old Norse, develop a vowel before them under certain conditions in Early Old High German and under other conditions become consonantal in value

In our monument the vowel is regularly developed in uninflected forms

Before r and n the new vowel is a:

uuachar 24.4, uuistar 4.15, lastar 4.13, unettarlihhe 40.5 uuazar 39.30, uuidar 6.2.

tibantoan 41.[illegible] ouan [illegible].5 regan 41.20 zeihhan [illegible].24

anaebangalih 34.30.

Before m this new vowel is u atum 35.20.

In inflected forms, in which the syllable preceding the liquid or nasal is short the vowel a is developed in 5 cases;

uuazarum 37.2. 6. 39.20. ebano 29.18; 30.14

Eleven times the vowel is not developed: hohsedle 17.14, stmahlum 29.25, samnont 10.4, (8) silabres 23.29.

In inflected forms in which the liquid or nasal follows a long syllable, the secondary vowel is not developed;

acchre 10.4 sittro 25.20 fenstri 41.2, ghilinstrit 19.3, thuttiro 14.11, mungrita 21.2, mungrage 4.2 lustrot 1.12, natru[n] 18.13, oostrun 21.7, snettro 20.3, [..]uinistrun 13.17 zumbrit 18.7, alosnin 14.6 laucnen 23.16, uuafnun 27.20 uuolenum 19.7, bauhnenti 39.17, bauhn[ung]a] 37.11, gafadita 5.10, chnozles 6.9, niflomes 32.1 unzuiflo 31.21.

Once a is developed before r after a long syllable in hungarta 4.7.

To the latter category, viz. those forms having a long stem-syllable, must be added temz... - temsie 17.4 (as temsium)

Stem-vowels and vowels of inflectional endings

In this section no detailed references are made, and forms are cited only when they contain something exceptional.

The full lists of forms will be found in their proper places in the part of this work treating the inflection.

A. Vowels in the Auslaut.

a

-a, nom. gen. acc. sing. fem. ō-decl. nom., and sing. fem. acc. a-decl. adj., and in pron. declen; but -e in sorge 7.17.

-ea (-ja) acc. sing. fem. jō-decl. nom., redea 6.15, rorea 5.10; and acc sing fem. ja-decl. adj. festea 9.13, 24.2, unfestea 59.12

-a, nom. acc. sing. neut. wk. nom. & adj.

-a, nom sing. fem. wk. nom. and adj.

-era gen. sing. fem. adj. & in pron. decl.

-ta, 1.3. sing. pret. ind. wk. conj. I. II. III, teta 4.6 (3) & ...ta 1.24 (2).

e

-e dat. sing. masc. & neut. a-, (ja-, wa-) i-declen. & manne 5.28 (1)

but -a in folca 21.24, and ę in vihtę 10.26.; also gahuuedere 39.18,

-e nom. sing. masc. dese 5.20 (6)

-e nom. acc. plur. masc. adj & pron; also zuene 11.6 (3)

but -ae in uuisae 18.16, seae 5.3, 34.29, 35.1, and ę in sięg 34.20, 35.1,

-e 3. sing. subj. in str. conj., wk.-conj. I II & III & in tuoe 4.25 & uuelle 4.12,

i

-i, nom. acc. sing. masc. & neut. of ja-stems, nom. & adj

-i, nom. acc. plur. neut of ja-stems, noun. & adj.

-i, nom. acc. plur. masc. of i-declen.

-i nom. acc. plur masc of numerals: fiuuizi 25.1, ?uinfi 21.2.2.3,

sibuni 7.16 & [z]ehizni 13.25.

-i, gen. dat. sing. & nom. acc. plur. fem of i-declen.

-i, nom. plur: suni. 18.11, 29.2.

-i, 2. sing. pret ind. & 3. sing. pret subj. of str. conj.

-i 2 sing imp. wk. conj. I.

-ti 3 sing. pret subj wk conj I.

o

-o, gen. plur. masc. & neut. of a-declen., gen. plur. masc. i-declen; manno 37.16 (3)
– ruio 33.22.

-o, gen. plur. fem. i-declen. [..]feido 35.25; but regularly
-eo (< jo); " " " "

-eo, gen. plur. suneo 13.13.

-o, nom. sing. masc. wk. nom. & adj.

-eo (< jo), " " " " adj: [herf]genteo 35.17, [gueda]nfteo 20.13.

-ôno, gen. plur. fem. â-declen.

-ôno, gen. plur. masc. fem. neut. wk. nom. & adj.

-emo, dat. sing. masc. neut. adj. & pron.

-o nom. acc. pl. fem. adj. & pron.

-ero gen. plur. masc. fem. neut. adj. & pron.

-o nom. sing. masc. of wa-stem. adj: garo 15.18.

u

-u instr. sing. masc. & neut. a-decl. nom. adj. & pron.

-u dat. sing. fem. ô-declen.

-u gen " " " " qualu 17.1.

-iu (< ju) dat. sing. fem. jô-declen: gotnissiu 34.28, minniu 37.12.

-iu (") instr. sing: sigiu 5.12.

-u, nom. acc. sing. masc. neut. u-declen: sunu 1.17, 17, fridu 2.15, sidu 9.3.

-u, acc sing of wô- stem (cf. Braune Ahd. Gr. § 216 Anm 5) seu 16.14.

-u, 1 sing. pres. ind. ~~strong~~ & wk I. conj. regularly.

- iu " " " " wk I conj. gazumftiu 38.23, nemniu 34.11.

-eru, dat. sing. fem. adj. & pron.

â

-â, nom. acc. plur. masc. u-declen. & fem. ô declen.

-eâ nom. acc. plur fem jô stems; suntea 1.10, 1.15, 1.18.

ê

-ê, 2 sing. impv. wk conj III

î

-î, in abstracts in î. einnissi 38.3, finstri 40.2, gameiti 40.18

minni 27.8. 12.17, tiupi 41.8 unfesti 40.13. urchundi 33.21,

uuidarmuoti 29.18   v. below s-în.

ô

-ô 2 sing. impv. wk conj II.

iu

-iu nom. sing. fem. adj. & pron.

-iu nom. acc. plur. neut. adj. & pron.

B. Vowels in the inlaut.

a.

-an, acc sing, mannan 15.26, 28.11

-an, acc sing. masc. adj & pron.

-amês, 1 plur. pres. ind. str. conj.: faramês 13.7, haltamês 41.1
    but -emês: hunenemes 31.17, lesemes 31.19.

- ant, 3 plur. pres. ind str. conj

- an inf. strong conj.

- an p.p. strong conj

-ant-, pres. part. strong conj; but once -ent- in fleogente 8.6

i

-es, gen. sing. masc. neut. a-declen. nom. adj & in pron. declen.; in i declen.
    and in mannes 1.17 (3).

-emo, dat. sing. masc. neut. adj & pron.

-era, gen. sing. fem. adj & pron

-eru, dat sing fem. adj & pron.

-ero, gen. plur. masc. fem. neut. adj. & pron.

-et, 2 plur. pres. ind. strong & weak I conj.: but also

-it " " " " " " " "; strong, quidit 18.8, furirinnit 40.21, yasehit 8.27, trinchit 13.21; weak, furbit 17.23, meinit 18.1, [illegible] 28.1, [illegible]conit 8.1, [illegible] 18.7.

-en, inf. weak conj.: but heilan 4.22.

-ent 3 plur. ~~pres.~~ ind. wk conj. I.; but arlescant 20.12.

-emēs 1 plur. [illegible]

-ent- pres. part.; but nendanto 39.26.

i

-im, dat. plur. fem. i declen.

-in, gen. dat. sing. masc. neut. wk. nom. & adj.

-is, 2 sing. pres. ind. strong & weak I. conj.

-it, 3 " " " " " " & tuoit

-it pp. wk conj.

-ir acc plur. neut a declen. grabir 18.7.

u

-um, dat. plur. masc. neut. a-declen: fem u-declen. hantum 23.2, and in mannum 1.23.(7)

-un, acc. sing. masc. wk. nom. & adj.; iun in suarsterbantiun 39.2.

-un, nom. acc. plur masc. neut wk. nom. & adj

-az nom. sing neut adj.: [illegible]

-um: ut-un & -tut-tun 1.2.3 plur. pret ind strong & weak conj. I. II. III.

â

ân, p.p. katan 15.5, gataan 9.14 (6)

ê

-êr, nom sing masc. adj: [illegible] 5.15

-êm dat. sing. masc. & neut. adj. & pron.

- mês, 1 plur. pres. ind. strong conj, wk conj II, tuomes 34.24 & uuellemes 6.20.

-ên, 3 plur. pres. subj strong conj. & wk. conj I.

-ê- in stem of verbs of the 3rd conj. wk. viz: pres. ind. sing. 1. -êm, 2. -ês. (but (1) habest 15.28). 3. -êt; plur 3 ênt.

pres. subj sing 3 -êe folgee 40.22; plur 3 ên; impv. plur. 2 -êt

pret. ind. sing 3 -êta (but (2) hapta 10.13, 35; with syncope of the stem vowel); plur 3 -êtun (but (1) haptun 8.16 with syncope); pret. subj. plur. 3. 14.22; pres. part -ênt-; inf -ên;

p.p. -êt

î

-în in fem. abstracts in î; antreitin 39.14, 37.12, antuurtin 39.24, alosnin 14.6, cliuntin 20.23, euuin 6.5, festin 40.17, galaubin 34.12, 1.8, 17.18, gotlihhin 41.7, 35.7, lentin 28.2, managin 14.21, skatin 46.2, tiufin 8.8, armhaerzin 4.15, 41.8.

-îm 1 plur. pret. subj. str. conj

în 3 " " " " "

-tît 2 " " " wk conj I

-tîn 3 " " " wk conj I. II. III + uueltîgin 24.26.

ô

-ôno, gen plur. fem. ô-declen; masc fem. neut. wk. nom & adj.

ôm dat " " " " " " " " " "

-ô- stem vowel of wk conj II viz; pres ind. sing 1 ôs

3. ôt and eôt (<jôt) in sufteot 30.12, plur. 1 -ômes. 2 -ôt

3 ônt and eont (< ônt) minneont 41.11, and -ôt in samnôt 41.

pres. part -ont; impv. 2 plur. -ôt; subj sing 3 -ôe, plur 3 ôên;

pret. ind. sing. 3 ôta, plur. 2 ôtut, 3. ôtun and eôtun (< jôtun) in

scaffeotun 20.6.; pret subj. plur. 3 ôtîn, heilôtin 4.22.

in -ôn; pp ôt, but once at in kasamnato for ka-samnota 35.13.

û

-ûn, gen. dat. acc. sing. & nom. acc. plur. fem. wk. nom. & adj.

The stem-vowels in the auslaut of the first members of nominal and adjectival compounds.

1 Stem-vowels following a short stem are generally preserved.

a-stems; uueradeo[l]la 35.2; a is weakened to e in grapelûs 18.18.

The following short a-stems do not preserve the stem vowel: [illegible] 24.9, mezsamoe 10.22, got-lihhin 41.7, gotspelle 30.18, almahtic 35.4, galihsam 10.12, ~~unmaxtlihho 24.29~~, sneilheit 20.22, ~~inottar-lihho 40.5~~

[illegible]

-ja-stems: herizoho 24.1, mittigart 24.1, [illegible]

(ja stem [illegible])

In the compound mittinsarte 24.[illegible] the first member is declined and is in the dat. case of the weak form masc.

ô-stems; feratagum (fera f. ô-decl. = Lat. ferin), [illegible] 17.22 without a stem-vowel, when preceded by a short stem is [illegible] (= [illegible]) 4.12

i stems: [illegible] 33.26.

i-stems: [illegible] 28.19.

-un-stem; [illegible] 11.5.

man-stem; [illegible] 29.12

2 After long stems stem-vowels are generally lost.

a-stems; [illegible] 4.19, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 17.14, [illegible] 4.8, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 27.13, [illegible] 34.21 [illegible] [illegible] 18.20.

-ja stems: [illegible] 29.19, [illegible] 10.14. [illegible]-[illegible] (cf. [illegible] = Lat. [illegible]) 4.29.

ô-stem: [illegible] 29.22.

i-stems: brūthlauft 15.18, gumaltsamemo 6.11,
muotuuillun 29.8 nahtmoz 14.11, [illegible] teliteo
29.21

But with stem-vowel: brutigome 20.6.

u-stem frithone 23.5

i-stem. with stem-vowel retained restitae 4.12

-wa-stem: manchunt 33.4 manchunni 6.22.

an-stem, anesiunitun] 33.1 [illegible]mscof 40.70 [illegible]

But with stem-vowel retained: unebhatigum 4.11. [illegible]

Vowels in the unaccented syllables of words of romance or classical origin.

ă : karadises 28.21 (Lat. paradisus)

pina 9.4 (Lat saena), olbantufn 17.20 (Gk. ἐλεφαντ-)

â : altare 17.10 (Lat altare) cf. Braune A.H.D.Gr. § 200

But with weak vowel e : carcere 21.8 (Lat carcer)

e < Lat e, ê (cf. Franz, Lat.-roman. Elem. im A.H.d. p.55); angila 10.1 (Lat. angelus); but angelus] P 41.4. seginun 10.16 (Lat. sagena)

< Lat i : castigo 11.3 (Lat castigare) chumin 17.16 (Lat. cuminum)

< Gk o : diubilsinhom 1.1, tiubil 5.19 (Gk διάβολος: cf Franz p.10 Note 1)

< Gk ια : chirihha (Gk κυριακή) 39.4.

< Lat i : kelihhes 17.23 (Lat calix)

o < Lat o : biscoffa 23.22 (Lat. episcopus) apostolus 20.7 (Lat apostolus)

< Lat ô : synagogun 16.19. (Lat synagōga)

u < Lat ā, Keisure 16.10. (Lat caesar)
< Lat u, titulo 36.11. (Lat titulus)

ei e + i, ending of i-declension < Lat e olei 20.4, oleiberge 14.29 (Lat oleum)

eo < Lat ĭ marigreoz 16.14, (Lat margarita)

Syncope

This phenomenon is very rare in Old High German, and occurs in Orig. Old High German only in the preterite and perfect participle of weak verbs Class I, where the stem-vowel i may be dropped after a long syllable.

v. Braune A.H.D.Gr. §66 & Sievers Beitr. I p 90.

There are, however, a few inflected forms in Old High German in which Germanic [illegible] before r and n is syncopated after a long stem-syllable. v Paul Beitr. II, 53 ff.

The forms which occur in our monument are:

before r: aftrun 7.18, 13.6, 4.13 [illegible] 13.1 andres 26.17, 16.8, 39.28, andremo 30.15, 40.4, andre 7.16, 15.8.13, 30.15, 33.8 andro [illegible] andrin [illegible] [illegible] 8.4

before n: heitniscuy 31.12 isnine 34.8.

In the following words of classical origin a vowel, e or y, is syncopated before a following liquid or nasal.

a syncopated before r: meistra 18.17 cf meistar 6.20.
y " " ": gamartrotan 39.11. (Gk μαρτυρ)
e " " m: [illegible] (Lat [illegible])

In gnada 41.9 + gnadic 12.2, 14.23.26, the a of the prefix ga- has been syncopated before n.

In weak preterites class I the stem vowel i is syncopated after a long stem syllable in the following cases: umbahti 14.5, araugta 38.15, forhta 39.10 (3), gaheilta 5.3 (3), kahorta 15.15 (5), forchaufta [illegible], gachaufta [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] certa 7.6, forcorta 15.16, arlosta 28.15, martin 5.4.

sata 8.5, santa 15.6, santta 14.29, arscricta 39.30 gatuttun 27.6 (2), antuurta 6.22. (7) [illegible]ruhtun 4.30 (4) [illegible] 31.14, [illegible]uta 4.7.

In the following cases i is not syncopated after a long stem syllable: forbrennita 15.17 (2), decchitut 21.4, thriumuita 14.21, mungrita 21.2 archennita 31.22, [illegible]naitun 5.1 [illegible]raita 23.17 chundita 35.5, laucnita 23.7 (2), lectitun 23.25, minita [illegible] (3), nauhitun 4.28 [illegible]hluta 7.26, [illegible]hlutun 5.11, bifauffita 37.7, sorrita 9.23, sohhitun 7.21 (2) itrechita 4.28 [illegible]tum meta [illegible].29 [illegible]ita [illegible] [illegible]gitun 9.29, saita 9.24 (2) [illegible]entita 15.6 (4)

It will be seen that the syncopated forms are in the majority, the ratio being: syncopated forms 41; unsyncopated forms 32.

Syncope [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]tun [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 33.5.

In the earliest [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] conjugation I the i of the stem is retained in the uninflected form after long as well as short stem-

syllables: Ezzakarsuit 21.1, gaberit 11.24, gazeit 9.16, gazelit 13.8, gazentit 35.6

But once the i is syncopated in kihrumft 20.7.

In the inflected forms i is syncopated after a long stem-syllable twice; kahonte 15.14, gataufte 40.8

It remains unsyncopated twice; Ezzafhniugitin 34.12 gitaufite 24.4.

Syncope would appear to have taken place in Ma??ge 33.28 for Manage, but it is very probable that this form is due to a scribal error.

Anaptyxis ~~Svarabhakti~~

An anaptyctic vowel was developed regularly in Old High German between a liquid and following h or w, and between s and w. (cf. Braune Ahd. Gr. §69a)

The cases occurring in our monument are the

following:

The vowel a is developed, a) between r and h: durah 5.5(9), durahbringet 5.12, durahsarentera 27.19, durahuueret 30.4 (but pfurh 34.1) forahtento 39.12(3), (but forhta 39.10) uuorahtun 7.30.(3) (but kauuorhta 35.22).

b) between l and h: bifalah 40.6.

c) between r and w: [illegible] karauuo 20.16, (but kiharuuit 21.1)

2) The vowel u is developed between r & w in murumi 17.13.

There are no examples of the special Upper German anaptyxis between rg, rk, rb, rp, rf, rm & rl in our monument.

Assimilation

This phenomenon is extremely rare in our monument, there being only three cases of regressive assimilation viz: edili 27.6, medili 24.6, offonor 33.3.

Elision

Elision of a final i before a following vowel in the anlaut has taken place in the following words: nalles (ni alles) 4.15, neo (ni eo) 4.16, neoman (ni eoman) 40.3, neouuiht (ni eouuiht) 17.3, nibu (ni ibu) 4.4, nist (ni ist) 3.2

Vowels of Prefixes.

1. â- The O.H.G nominal prefix â occurs in four words (cf. Grimm Gram. II 707); abulgie 29.13, abulgi 29.20, achust 29.13.20, âdaznin 14.6.

2. ab- The O.H.G. nominal prefix ab is found in three words (cf. Grimm Gram. II 708); abanst 29.22, abansttotun 29.[illegible] abgotim 34.17

3. ant-. This prefix is used in our monument in both nominal and verbal composition and preserves for the most part its full form

a) Nominal composition antuurte 24.4, antuurten 3.12(2)

antuurtin 34.29, antuſurtiḡn 37.9.

b) Verbal-composition: antbintit 11.12, untfahu 31.3(3), unthabentes 39.28(2), antlueh 20.14, [a]nthehlen 34.3, antuurtit 21.9.(14).

This prefix occurs as am- in the words ambahtum 5.7, ambahti 14.5(3), where the t (<germ d) has been assimilated to the preceeding n, and this in turn assimilated to m before the following labial consonant b.

Besides this full form ant-, a weakened form in- appears in verbal-composition, in which the light vowel i occurs, and the final t is assimilated to the n immediately preceding it.

I do not think it is correct to make a distinction with Grimm (gram. II 804) in the treatment of int before sonants and stops, viz that before the former t is always preserved (but cf innihben (? l.k. Graff II 14.) + Mons.Frg., 4.24.), while before the latter it may be dropped.

For, on the other hand, I do regard this form

as the result of regressive assimilation i.e. on the following consonant. cf Braune AHDgr § 73 Anm I. The fact of its existence in so many words (cf Graff I [illegible]. Grimm, Gram, II. 8[illegible]) would vindicate for it a right to independent existence, which is not affected by or dependent upon the following consonant. [illegible] is the weakened form of the prefix ant (int) occurring in an unaccented position i.e. in composition with verbs and the t has been assimilated to the preceding n (cf am- above). It occurs in our monument three times: infait 9.13, infenc 35.4 inbibben 14.24 beside the full form in antfalm 31.3 and anthuh 21.19.

4. ana The O.H.G nominal prefix ana occurs in three words: anagalih 30.22, anabbangalih 34.30, anaumalgeru 30.24

It is a remarkable fact that ana does not occur at all in the Fragments in the function of a preposition.

5. bi. The prefix bi- occurs in both nominal and verbal-composition:

1) nominal composition: bidurbi 24.1, bigin 13.13, [illegible] 9.17, binuorte 9.7(2), binuorti 19.12 (3), binuorti 11.29.

2). verbal composition: [illegible] 40.4, [illegible] 54.30(3), bihaben 28.17, [illegible] 55.2, [illegible] 34.13(2), [illegible]ant 19.18, [illegible] 54.4, [illegible] 55.12(2), [illegible] 37.7, bismizant 4.12, bitaan 20.17, [illegible] 30.10.

6. durah. The prefix durah occurs only in verbal-composition, and retains its full form with the anaptyptic vowel a: durah-bringit 7.12, durah-[illegible] 27.19, [illegible] 30.4.

7. for. In verbal composition the prefix for- is regular: forbrennita 15.17 (2), forbribit 5.11, forgebe 41.10(4), forgiltu 12.8, forchaufit 10.11 (3), forlazan 12.25 (11), forleozan 5.1, forlornisse (<forloran) 30.13, forlorta 15.16, formeldet 23.15, forreat 23.27, forscruchit 40.17, forstuntit 9.20(4), [illegible] [illegible] ... the stronger form furi occurs: [illegible] [illegible]

The strongest form fora is found in nominal composition in two words: Rafor-ubotot(< foraboto) 34.11(2), forasago 51.1 (65).

8. fram. Fram occurs in verbal composition in two words: frambringit 6.13 (2) framtregit 10.47.

9. ga. This prefix is by far the most frequent in number in our monument, and occurs in both nominal and verbal composition.
It occurs 269 times with the vowel a and 11 times with the vowel i, this latter vowel i being used as well in nominal as verbal composition.
The various forms occurring are ga 180 gah 1, gha 2, ka 84, gi 4, ghi 3, ki 3.

10. in. In occurs once in verbal composition: ingangante 7.17.

11. it. The nominal prefix it occurs twice in ittouws 29.24 30.8.

12 ubar. The prefix ubar occurs in verbal-composition once: ubarferita 1.5

13 uph. Uph is found in verbal-composition in four words: uphgengit 19.13(2), uphquam 37.8 uphstigantera 8.9 and together with ar- in upharnuohs 4.28.

14 un. The negative prefix un occurs in nominal-composition in the following words: unfeste 40.13 unfeste [illegible] (2) un[illegible] [illegible] un[illegible] [illegible] unmeini 41.4, unreht 30.11 (5), unscolom 4.16, unwiso 20.2 (2) unwirdige 31.16, unzuifto 34.21; also with bi in unbidarbero 4.14 and with ga in ungilaubun 34.20(2)

Four times it occurs in verbal-composition unchennenti 39.12 un[illegible] [illegible] and with ar in unarza[libhu] 33.26, unarsterbantun 39.2

15) ur. The prefix ur occurs very frequently in our monument in both nominal and verbal-composition.

In nominal composition the strong form ur is used: urchundi 33.21, urteili 5.8(3), urtriuuui 6.22. In verbal-composition a weak form of the prefix is found with a lighter vowel a i.e. ar.

araugit 35.26(2), arbolgan 12.16(3), urbirit 9.21, arboot 23.28, urdemzant 4.15, ardinsit 7.9.(2) arvolget 9.15, arhullit 5.4.(4), argengun 4.3; uzar-yengit 7.4, argeban 6.15, urhenc 24.3, urunigetun 8.9 arheuit [illegible] arhuacita [illegible] arcuienmut [illegible] arcorta 28.18, arrisit 7.7(2) urcheat 40.29(2), unar-zafglihho] 33.26, urscricta 34.30, arsluogut, 18.23 arstant 1.6.(2) arsturbi 34.3 unarsterbantiun 34.2, arstummita 15.29, arteiltut 31.26, aruuohsun 8.11, arphurmehs 9.28, aruuelitun 10.19(2), aruuarf 24.2, aruurchit 9.21.

Once, however a still weaker form occurs with the vowel i: irma[not] 27.8.

For the word unfuori 29.1, Massmann (Index under -fuori) proposes the prefix auua (num ex auua in-ouwe Aufahrt)? aut ê-auuart ex êuua? This conjecture is certainly incorrect, and then au is may be the form for ar-, in which r is vocalized or u written

by mistake for r (cf. Graff II 565 arfuori for urfuori).

16. uz. This prefix occurs in verbal composition in three words: uzcanguantemo 23.9, uzsuor 7.14, and with ar- in uzardunsan 10.18

17. uuidar. The prefix uuidar occurs in both verbal and nominal composition:

1) Nominal composition: uuidiruuen 33.5, uuidar-muoti 29.5, uuidarnome 4.11 (2).

2) Verbal composition: uuidarfstritit 5.4, uuidarsuurphit 4.15

18. za. Za occurs in verbal composition in four words: zaplait 24.13 (2), zaferit 19.17 (3), zagengit 5.23, zazceitan 5.23.

The strong form zuo (= zō) is used once in the adjective zuohaldiga 36.3.

Besides these the adverbs fol ubil & uuela occur, each once [illegible] folatuotun [illegible] uuelatuonto [illegible] uuelatuon 4 [illegible]

3. Consonants

Dentals

T.

Germ. t becomes in the anlaut before vowels and w regularly affricative z.

za [illegible] zann [illegible] zehanzo [illegible] zeichun [illegible] zeit 30.23, zesuun 34.3, zilenne 29.30, zimbrit 18.7, ziit 33.12, zue 8.3.; gazelira 1.14, kazami 17.18, herizoho 14.17, unzuifle 24.21, uuidarzuomi 34.16;

and zuei 5.23, zuelif 13.6, zuiflomes 32.1

Germ. t is regularly retained before r, gatrue [illegible], tradunguun 34.19, urtriuuui 6.22.

T is retained unmutated in words of classical origin: tempel 4.4, titulo 86.., trumbom 19.9.

In the inlaut and auslaut after vowels germ. t is mutated to spiranta z and this is regular after short as well as after long vowels:

ezan 4.3, kagozan 18.21, uuizodbroth 4.8, berira 4.26, uuazar 39.30.; and drizuc 9.23, drizuzfalt 8.14, ganoza [illegible] [illegible]zun [illegible] kukumizelim 18.1.

[illegible]mazun 8.4, [illegible]mezunt [illegible] 2, [illegible] [illegible], moraun [illegible];
[illegible]az 4.8, baz 14.12, daz 7.11, faz 16.20, kalaz 15.20,
[illegible]az [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]uaz [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]az 6.4,
[illegible]uz [illegible], [illegible]taz [illegible], [illegible]z 14, [illegible]z 26.[illegible]

[illegible] is mutated th z in the word marigreez 10.14, which is of Greek origin.

Zs is used twice instead of z to represent the long spirant ʒʒ, each time after a long vowel: forlazzene [illegible], [illegible]orlazzen 12.5[illegible], uzzeron 24.25

After r and n t becomes affricative z:
herza 9.10, [illegible]rmherz 25.2, ermuaerzin 4.1[illegible]
also in the word minzun 17.16 from Gk. μινθα. Lat menta.

Geminated or long t (tt) Germ. or West Germ. is regularly mutated except before r [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]icative
In the [illegible] this affricative zz [illegible] [illegible]

represented.
1) by zz (8 times), sizzen 8.2, sezzita 9.23, gasezziteru 10.16
2) by cz (2 "), siczentun 10.19, seczu 5.7,
3) by zc (23 "), gasizcet 14.9, [sizz]cente 14.19,
4) by z (1 time), liuzilemo 14.7
5) by ç (1 "), linçilu 23.13.
In the auslaut the affricative is represented by z, liz 14.14
Before r long t does not undergo mutation.
bittro 23.20, snottro 20.3, snottarlihhu 40.5.

For affricative z, c is used four times, three times with a hook under it, ç.
= z herçin 30.20, murçun 9.13, arnhefrein 41.8.
= zz linçilu 23.13, above.
The fact that this c, provided with a hook, was entirely dissociated from the other c (occurring in) = Germ. k, is shown by its occurrence before the dark vowel u in murçun 9.13.
cf. Braune AHD Gr. § 157. §159 Anm. 2.
The forms with cz + zc would show that c and z

had precisely the same sound value in these words.

In the combinations tr (v. above), st, ft, and ht, Germ. t regularly remains unumlauted: ist 19.12, durstagun 21.7, eristo 39.15, ernust 7.28, uesti 40.19, finstri 41.2, furiste 34.15, gast 21.3, kastuoli 15.24, gheist 7.1, stade 11.19, stantant 7.23, steine 38.20, steines 38.16, steinae 8.7, arsturbi 39.3, sterna 19.3, steti 14.13, uuihstigantem 8.4, stimna 35.3, strechi 4.28, stri[he] 24.3, unduristritit 5.4, gustrinnus 11.4, stummer 5.15, arstummita 15.29, sturm 21.24, stunta 11.22:

[illegible] 27.2, [illegible] 6.11, [illegible] 41.5;

[illegible] 27.21, [illegible] 40.1, [illegible] 7.1.

ofttihhu 37.13, [illegible] 28.19, samahafti 29.11, unoft 10.6.

2

[illegible] [illegible] is regularly [illegible] in the initial t: [illegible] tac 22.4, tuuente 25.4, tuuil 7.8, [illegible] 28.14, urteiltut 31.16, tilli 17.16, tiufin 8.8, tiurlih [illegible] tohter 13.1 totero 8.2 truchen [illegible] truhtin [illegible] framtregit [illegible] truenda [illegible] truhtin [illegible], tuon 4.5 teta 4.6, tuomida 17.17, tuomtage 6.16, turim 19.16, katunalofta 20.5, feratagum 4.5; unchlihtatum 4.1, hertuom 26.7 meistome [illegible]

d is retained, however, in the umlaut of two words: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 35.4, 39.12. This latter form is due simply to scribal ignorance [illegible] the same Frankish original [illegible] doh (cf Isidor ed. Weinhold 24.21). This was misunderstood by the Bavarian scribe and was confused by him with the adv. conj doh "tamen", and consequently so written. The other examples of the word occurring in this monument have the regular Bavarian form todes 21.12, tode 23.23, 35.9.

Lat. d is unmutated in diubilsuchtom 1.1, but becomes t in tiubil [illegible] tiubiln [illegible] tiubilic [illegible] tehmot 17.16.

In the inlaut d is mutated to t after liquids and nasals as well as after vowels: arton 35.14, atum 35.20, antbintit 11.12, bitit 30.8, bruti 20.2, bruti-gomo 20.6, kaforabotot 34.11, deota 13.27, drato 24.28, [illegible] 28.14, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 20.25 [illegible] 1.3, enti (noun) 31.26, -quentota 10.29, entunga 25.11, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 23.5, gameiti 40.18, ghimeitun 20.11, garati 4.30, [illegible] 27.21, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]-ila 34.8, kahältan 25.8, horte 6.12, humanta 7.5, in-muertiuhit 39.29, ital 7.14, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 37.[illegible], luntes 7.9, lititun 23.25, lentin 28.2, liuti 31.10, miltlihho [illegible].17, muoti [illegible].20, naturen [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 4.1, sentu 18.16, slintante 17.21, skatin 40.22, spurtim 23.19, stantant 7.23, stete 14.13, stanta 11.22, suntea 11.18, untar 1.11, urteili 5.8, biuuentit 30.10, uueratti 9.17, uuintum [illegible], zaumtot [illegible]; also in preterites and past participles

where Verner's Law has been in force: untan 0.14, huntun 15.23, quatun 26.10, zasceitan 5.23.

In two words d has been preserved unmutated: Zfuido 35.25, geldfarę 24.5.
Once tt is written falsely for t: guhattun 1.11.

Geminated dd is regularly mutated to tt: anthutte 34.4, betti 12.8, bittente 41.8, drittin 13.11, muttron [illegible], mittemu [illegible], mitten [illegible] 24.4.

In the auslaut d is regularly mutated to t: pluot 23.31, drizuzfalt 8.14, friunt 15.27, huboti 36.4, gaduldt 12.1, gaunalt 1.18, gilt 12.6, got 24.20, guot 6.12, halt 20.14, hant 4.21, manacfalt 26.3, mit 4.7, muot 30.9, nahhut 21.4, forreat 23.27, uuort 11.7, zehanzofalt 8.13, ziit 33.12.

But in place of this d in the auslaut th is written twice times: [illegible] [illegible] 4.8.

Þ.

Germ. th is preserved unmutated in the anlaut once in thrimmita 14.21.
It is mutated to dh in the anlaut twenty-one times, mostly in pronominal forms: dhanne 3.1, dhaz (conj.) 1.17, dhes 6.15.24, 9.7, dhemo 1.19, dhen 1.5, dhea 1.2, dhem 1.1, dhin 5.7, dher 1.23, dhaz 5.4, dhesemo 2.1, dhess 3.1, dhesin 17.18, dhino 1.15, dhir 1.10.15, dhino 1.24, 4.3, dhinchit 4.14.
It is remarkable that all the occurrences of dh are found on the first nine pages with the single exception of dhesin 17.18.
Beside these dh's, 123 d's are found in the anlaut on the first nine pages.

Generally th is mutated to d in the anlaut: dana 23.20, danan 1.24, danne 7.14, dar 4.20, daz [illegible] 1, [illegible] 24, [illegible] 22, [illegible], [illegible] 2.18, [illegible] 22, [illegible] 27, [illegible] 10, [illegible] 22, [illegible] 24, [illegible] 23.10, [illegible] 3, [illegible], [illegible] 4.20, [illegible] 24.13, [illegible]

13.11, drizue 9.22, drizugfalt 8.14, du 12.6, dultic 29.12, duo 4.6, durah 5.5, durahfarintera 27.19, durrem 7.12, durstagan 21.7, uueradeotta [illegible].

In the [illegible] the is regularly mutated to d. under 26.4, baldeta 32.[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 27, [illegible]di 39.7, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 26.4, [illegible] 19.18, aerdlihhin 29.22, erdrihhes 34.7, findit 7.13, fordrono 8.9, framades 29.30, fridu 2.2, gadancha 1.12, -gadult 12.1, -gahuuedera 39.16, gauualtida 1.23, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 29.29, [illegible] 4.[illegible], [illegible] 21.14 chunda 26.13, chundit 5.8, ladot 15.21, leidotin 4.22, lidi 29.7, -galidontin 10.21, medili 26.6, formeldet 23.15, mundit 30.11, [illegible] 29.[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] odo 11.6, -quedan 40.21, redea 6.15, sentidu 33.2, gaschadot 4.16, scheidit 27.28, stade 11.19, sundan 7.7, trugida 18.5, unbidarbero 6.14, unhreinida 18.3, sculdic 17.8, unuuirdige 31.16, urchundi 33.21, uuirdit 6.4, gauuerdota 28.12, uuidar 6.2, zuohalden?

But d is preserved unmutated in holsedele 17.14.

Germ. th is mutated to dh in the inlaut five times. herdhu 1.18, fridhu 2.1, nidhes 18.5; odhs 4.11, [illegible]dhante 2.1.

As in the case of the anlaut, all medial dhs occur on the first nine pages except one nidhes 18.5. Th is mutated in the inlaut to t in two words, netnisc[illegible] 31.12 (cf. [illegible] 34.17) and gechuntetil (or gachuntita) 35.24. g[illegible]gita 27.23.

In the auslaut Germ. th is variously represented.
1) It becomes d (20 times) gold 17.5, magad [illegible], quad 7.24 (53) siid 23.13, 33.1, scead 40.20, uuerd 24.6, uuird 14.25, uuard 24.10 (9). ~~uuarodbroth~~ 4.
2) dh (3 times), eidh 17.4.8, uuerdh 24.13.
3) th (17 [illegible] "). golth 17.6, munth 6.11, scuith 12.17 uuarth 9.11 (14) [illegible]
4) t (16 "), fant 7.13, quat 4.27 (10) urscheat 40.29, uuirt 14.20, uuart 5.5, 14.26, 15.15. man chunt.

Labials.

P.

P, which occurs in the anlaut in words of classic origin, is preserved unmutated: [illegible] pendinge 12.5, 23.27, 24.12, pendinga 24.24, pina 9.14, porta 20.17, portun 28.2 34.17, psalmscof 46.20.

In the inlaut p is preserved unmutated after m in ardempant 9.18.

After r, p is mutated to the affricative ph, when it is in the inlaut: uurphun 10.20 uuidar-uurphant 9.15

In the auslaut, p following r is further mutated to the spirant f: dorf 15.12, aruuarf 24.2.

After vowels, p as well as geminated (pp) is regularly mutated to the long spirant ff. After short vowels ff is preserved throughout: uunscuffina 17.15, offan 27.8, offonor 33.3 sceffelin 1.5.

After long vowels ff is preserved in [illegible]

scafsectun 21.6, uuoffenot 7.6, uuoffita 2[illegible]
But in the majority of cases pf is simplified to f after a long vowel or diphthong: [illegible] 5.13, [illegible] 20.15, [illegible] 4.21, [illegible] 5.9, ruofen 4.2, [illegible] 5.7, [illegible] 21., [illegible] 2[illegible], tiufi, tuelen 28.8, [illegible] 27.2.

P is not mutated in the inlaut of words of classical origin, which were received into the language after the High German mutation, e.g. kostilus 2[illegible], tempel 4.4; but in biscoffa 23.22 p has been mutated to ff.

In the combination sp, p is preserved unmutated: [illegible] 23.[illegible], [illegible] 4.[illegible], [illegible] [illegible].7, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In the ancient [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mutated to [illegible] the geminate pp is mutated [illegible] the [illegible] in uphi 95.

B.

West Germ. b is retained unchanged in the anlaut ca 168 times : baldi[ta] 39.1, barn 1.8, bauhnenti 39.17,(5) bauhnunga 37.11 (2), baum 6.6(4), bar 14.12 (2) arbolgan 12.14 (2), beranne 33.20(6), gabirgit 10.10(3), bere 25:2(2) besmom 7.14, betti 1.20, berira 1.26, bi 7.30(26) bidarbi 29.11, bifora 1.7(4) bigin 33.13 bim 11.18(16) antbintit 11.12(4), bismerot 29.14 (3), bittro 23.20, bisunin 7.17, bitit 30.8 bittente 41.8 (6), butun 1.7 (13) biwurte 9.7 (2), biwurti 19.12 (4), blintes 17.2 (4), bluguzota 39.2 (2) blucnesa 39.27 bluoth 18.21 (1) bolazcaf 41.5, keforabotit 34.11(2), gabreitit 29.27, forbrennita 15:17(2), braht 22.4, duruhbrungit 5.12.3, [illegible] brunnante 27.29 brode [illegible] druthlauft 15.8 (6) bruthlauftic 15:28 (2) bruti 20.2, brutigomo 20.6 (9) buohhum 35:26, burdi 39.7, burc 1.6(5) burgira .2 [illegible] muttzodbroth 4.8, pucbaume .9.1,

b is mutated to [illegible] times : [illegible]isonto 8.5 [illegible]zol 25:2, zuiurti 10.29, zuplait 29.13,23, [pflinte] 14.18, zraitem 23.2, kapeinnono 18.2,

In the inlaut b is preserved unmutated in the

inlaut after vowels and consonants ca 184 times:
abulgi 29.20, unaabangalih 34.30, umbahtum 15.29 (2),
ambahti 14.5 (3), ebansb 29.22, abanstotun 31.10
vidarbi 29.10, ebano 29.18 (2) gaberge 10.9, gabote 30.17 (37),
[illegible] 34.12 (2), [illegible] yeba 31.7 (5), geban 14.5 (15),
grabir 18.7 (2), haben 40.12 (14) haubites 29.7 (3), ibu 21.1 (13)
[illegible]bit 33, 22 (2), [illegible] libi 31.13 villibant 19.18
[illegible] 35.10 (4) [illegible] 28.9, nebu 4.7 (16) [illegible] (9),
[illegible] zelbes [illegible] (24) zelb [illegible] zelbo [illegible], sibun 11.22
(3), sibunzo 34.19, silabres 23.24, arsturbi 34.3 (2),
ubar 2.2 (7), ubil 6.13 (15) umbi 12.25 (13), umbidarbero
6.14, uuamba 41.5 (2), zimbrit 18.7,
b is mutated to p [illegible] times [illegible] 24.13,
galaupin 1.8, galaupnissi 29.3, galaupnissu 40.13
grapelius 18.8, groza 4.24, [illegible]apen 29.11, hapet 8.21,
hapeta 4.20, hapta 5.14, 10.15, 35.7 haptun 8.10,
[illegible] 31.22 [illegible] 35.1

In the auslaut b is variously represented
1 by b (6 times) forgab 1.23, selb 8.1 (5)
2 by p (3 ") selp 14.24, gaserip 30.24, lip 41.12.

3) by ph (3 times) rauph 19.13, liph 21.13, 39.12.

In one word of classical origin, and taken into the language before the High German Mutation, p has been shifted to f: biscoffa 23.22.

F.

Germ. f is preserved unmutated in the anlaut and is always written f [illegible] quidanta 5.10, fallit 4.24, farn 34.6, faranna 35.8, farri 15.9, fater 10.27, faz 10.30, fech 27.5, bifalah 40.6, feor 14.16, [illegible] 10.4 [illegible] 10.1, [illegible] 30.9, [illegible] 10.18, [illegible] 7.11, [illegible] 18.8 [illegible] [illegible] 10.2, [illegible] 10.28, [illegible] 0.13, [illegible] 3.11, [illegible] [illegible] 8.6, flechet 18.14, fol 3.18, folgee 40.22, fole 5.17, fona 6.5, fora 23.7, forahtento 39.12, forasago 33.7, fordrono 18.9, forlornissu 30.13, fragentemo 30.18, framades 29.30, framuni 35.11, [illegible]

gasuolit 40.25, furbit 17.23, fruma 29.27, numasam 29.12, iuri 14.6, unsirun 13.28, figures 10.5, drizufalt 8.14, durahfarentera 27.19, gasinogetu 27.22, manacfalt [illegible] [illegible] 8.3 in the anlaut of the compound ueratac, whose first member is of Latin origin, f is once written as u (i.e. v): uirratagum 4.22; but f is written twice feratagum 4.[illegible] ueratagum 4.[illegible]

In the inlaut in combination with other consonants f is retained unmutated: after 41 [illegible] 7.13, hefftita 35.23, fimfi 20.23, unoft 10.6, ofttihhu 37.13, [illegible]gihaft 28.14, samnhafti 29.11, [illegible] 34.21, zuiflomes 38.1, [illegible] is written [illegible] after r [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] 51.17.

Intervocalic f is regularly represented by u or uu, the former occurring 10 times, the latter 30 times: u – auar 33.1, 35.23, 40.2, frithoue 23.5, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. uu – auuar 9.11(28), hauuafuares 14.14, hreuue 7.3. Once f is written between vowels in [illegible] [illegible].

Latin intervocalic v is represented once by u in ninewmetiscum i.3.

In the auslaut f is regularly preserved; Demi.f, 71.5; -uclif, 13.6.

Gutturals.

K.

Germ. k is mutated in the anlaut to the affricative ch 44 times; chaufen 20.5 chauft 20.6 chaufetun 24.7 archaufit [illegible] forchaufent [illegible] archauft [illegible] gechumpt 1.12, gachumfta [illegible] chuofian 38.3, gachos 5.6, ghachumn 24.13, kachorane 19.10 gachoranun [illegible] archennit 29.24 [illegible] archennita 39.22, archennen 35.2, unchennente 39.2 gachert 7.15 bichnae 34.15 chnosles [illegible] chrait 23.9, chunda 26.13 chundit 5.8 chundita 37.5, gachunde 26.14, chunine 15.14. 25.27, chuninae 5.5.15 chuningo 27.9. 24.5 chunne 7.4, chunnet [illegible] liohtchar 20.4 liohtcharum 20, manchunni 6.22, 19.16, manchunne 7.8.19, 28.18, manchunt 33.9.

The affricative is written once kh in khraita [illegible]

Germ. k occurs in the anlaut unmutated and written k [illegible] times: kiruse; 18.14 [illegible]tharum [illegible].

It is written c 4 times: cause 15.13, arcennit 6.8, bicnaitun 34.15, cuninegin 7.7.

It is worthy of note that k is written before the dark vowel a in lechtkarum, where we should expect c, and on the contrary c is used before the light vowel e in arcennit, in which position k is regular almost without exception. (cf. Braune A.H.D. Gr. § 4 Anm.)

In words of classical origin c is mutated to ch in the anlaut 3 times: chirihha 39.4, chirihhun 11.8, chumin 17.16.

For the affricative ch we find kh written once khelihhe[?] [illegible] 23

C is retained in the anlaut unmutated and written c 6 times: carceri 12.4, carcere 21.5, castige 11.3, cruci 18.18, 21.18, 40.7.

It is written k 6 times, always before light vowels: kiesure [illegible] kirihha [illegible], 34.5, kirihhun [illegible]

ch from Lat. ch, Gk χ is written 3 times: christane 30.24, christanheiti (cf. Christ sub Proper Names) 39.16, 37.10.

For Lat ch, c occurs once in cristanere 27.4, k once in kristan[illegible] 38.8.

In the inlaut after l, r and n Germ. k is mutated to the affricative ch 18 times:
1) after l, folchum 7.20, scalcha 15.7. 9.13.22. 2) after r marcha 9.1, marchon 1.7, uuerchu [illegible] 4, uuerchu [illegible], uuerchit 6.6, 40.14.24, unuuerchit 9.21, giuuerchit 6.7;
3) with n, dinchit 29.15, gidenchit 30.8, forsprenchit 40.17, trinchan 13.19, trinchit 13.21,

It remains unmutated and written c 3 times. lencet 1.13. folca 2.24, uuolcnum 19.7.

In the Auslaut k remains unmutated and written c in folc 1.22, 5.17, 8.1, 14.18, 19.6.
But for c we find h written in scalh 3.2, 12.7.13, 14.3.
(cf Braune A.H.D. Gr. § 144 Anm. 5).

In combination with s, k remains in the Inlaut unmutated and written c 61 times: uotascaf 41.5, […]iscontemo 37.14, unuuascaffina 12.15(3), frumiscafti 33.26, gascrip 30.24, hutniscun 31.12, himilisco 12.18, scaf 4.24.26, gascuof 26.20 2[illegible]8, 3[illegible]9 scal[illegible] [illegible]25; scal [illegible] 12. 19, 13 6,

13.24, 16.28, 40.21, scalt 2.4, sculut 35.2, sculun 6.15, 11.11, sculi 33.20, scalh 3.2, 12.4.13, 14.3, scalcha 15.7.9.13.22, sculchum 15.17, scamalih 14.12, scammot 40.14, gascammont 27.14, sceffilin 1.5, scead 40.20, zuscitan 5.23, sconi 18.2, sconit 18.7, gasconit 7.15, forscerenchit 40.17, scribera 1.11, scribero 6.19, gascriban 22.17, 29.5, 31.18.24, 33.30, 34.19, arscricta 39.30, scultha 12.17, sculcho 40.27, [illegible] 4.8, sculdige 34.7, unscolom 4.16, nnemuctisam 7.3.

The writing sch occurs 16 times, with one exception before light vowels: [illegible] 27.[illegible] 28.3, himisches 9.30, 26.27, [illegible]imilischin 28.22 (cf humilisco) leschit 5.11 mannischin 40.13, nazarenischin 23.11, sontischin 23.26, gaschadot 4.16, scheidit 29.28 arscheidatut 10.22, arscheat 40.29, schinant 10.7, 18.1, 19.5. (cf Braune A.H.D. Gr. § 146 & Anm. 2)

In the Auslaut sc occurs in fleisc 38.5, 39.24.

Sc is found in the following words of Latin origin: biscoffa 23.22, [illegible] 0.24

West Germ. geminated k (kk) is mutated to the geminated affricative cch: acchar [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] uuecchitut [illegible].
This geminated affricative is written ch 3 times: achar 9.26, strechi 4.28, strechita 7.28.

Before a following consonant it is written [illegible] 9.30.
Germ. intervocalic h is regularly mutated to the geminated spirant hh: forfrihhu 34.8 [illegible] 35.26 dinhbisunnion 1.1, [illegible] 21.10 [illegible] 34.[illegible] aerlihho 1.22 [illegible] 31.[illegible] galihho 19.23 [illegible] 4.9, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
quothihhora 14.16, inlihhin 29.24, [illegible] 5.7, [illegible] 34.5, mihhil 31.5 nahhut 21.4, [illegible] 38.2 rahhu 30.6, rehhita 23.30 rihhi 9.24 riuhhantan 5.11 ruohhit 29.21, sahha 13.14 gazahhis 6.18, [illegible] 21.8, sohhit 6.23, sprahha 23.15, sprehhan 6.[illegible], [illegible] 10.4 gasuuihhit 9.15 uuahhatagum 4.11 [illegible] 6.24.

This intervocalic geminated spirant is written h twice: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2.

In the inlaut before consonants and in the auslaut this long spirant is shortened and written simply h: uuh 1.17, bauhnenti 39.17, bauhnenngaj 37.11, bisumih 9.17, cinhmuelih 7.22, gulih 10.9, gälihsam 10.12 [theid]tauhih 34.16, iumuelih 4.23, ih 5.6. mih 12.14, dih 6.18, antuuuh 20.19, oh 15.18, quuh 27.18, kaquihta 35.20, sih 9.29, siuh 21.4, ahrah 7.20 [illegible]

In hirihhu 39.18 intervocalic h has been mutated to hh.

The spirant has been simplified before a following consonant in tehmot [illegible]. The [illegible] base for this verb was decem and syncope of the second e took place before the shortening of the spirant

The surd velar guttural Q is regularly unmutated, and written q in the anlaut.

This q is followed 115 times by a single u: [illegible] 3.16 quedun 3.5 (7) [illegible] 5.8 (?) [illegible] 3.3 (21) huquihta 35.20.

Q is followed by uu 2 times: quuedante 4.21 (22), quuimit 22.(5). All the examples of uu occur on the first fifteen page except quuelanted 20.18.

The writing quh occurs four times on the first page and once on the seventh; quhedanne 1.14 quhat 1.9, quhad 1.9, quhattun 1.11 quhoman 7.14

On Ms. page 33 in the Fragmentum Sancti Isidori occur two forms with the surd velar mutated to the spirant. chuad 33.7 chuuidun 33.24.

G.

West Germ. g (i.e. the sonant guttural stop) is retained unmutated 329 times: gagrim 10.6(3), gangan 57.30(28), gast [illegible], geba [illegible], geban [illegible], geist [illegible], giuuuzzi [illegible] 24.5, geistar 4.15, giltit 29.19(3), kagozan 18.21(2), gerot 29.30(2), bigan 39.30(3), gnada 41.9, gnadic 12.2(4), gold 17.5(3), got 26.20(72), gotliihhin 41.7(2), gotnissa 33.11(4), gotspelle 30.18(3), grubir 18.7(2), grabchin [illegible], greiftonto 12.24, grimmin [illegible], gruozu 4.24, gungida 39.29, guot 6.12(16), guotlihhora 14.16, ingegin [illegible]; also the prefix ga- [illegible] gi- [illegible] and gah [illegible] (v. sub Prefixes), also bruttigomo 20.6(4).

For g in the anlaut, gh occurs 14 times always before a light vowel except in the prefix gha; gheba [illegible], ghebun [illegible] 9.24, gheist 7.11, gheiste [illegible], gheiste 6.3, gheist 5.8, gheista 7.16, ghiri 29.14.28, and in the prefixes gha(2), ghi-(3).

G is mutated to k in the anlaut 106 times, and forms with k occur only on pages [illegible] 24 inclusive [illegible]. In addition to these the [illegible] [illegible] is

used on pages 15, 25, 27-8, and 32: [k]akaruuit 21.1 kebu 17.40, kebern 17.10, keirb 35; 20.22.24.27.28, keltarn 16.10, keltanteo 34.18, iene 15.25; 23.20, 24.3, [illegible] 16.1, [illegible] 33.21 kengune 23.13, rehtkernin 18.22; and in the prefixes ka- 84- ki-4.

For this mutated g we have once c in urcangunteno 23.9.

In the inlaut g regularly remains unumlauted after vowels and consonants: augu [illegible] augit 6.12, araugta 38.5, arbolgan 2.16, bigin 33.13, blugizota 39.2 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 5.13, [illegible] 5.13 [illegible] 39.24 entunga 25.10, iintsengun 24.12, folgec 40.22, tora-iugun 4.9, fragetun 14.21 gafuogita 27.22, gaugun 39.30, kanoga 20.13, huigun 25.3 [g] afhuigitin 34.12, arhugita 23.18, ingegin 21.1, iagot 18.19, iingiro 3.2, chuningo 34.5, magan 39.23, magan (noun) 40.11, munskagun 15.16, managi 8.2, magad 33.10, morgan 23.21, regan 40.20 zagen 4.13, sigin 5.12, sluogun 18.12, sorge 19.17, heiligetin 14.22, tage 7.30, tringara 17.15; uuege 9.10: and in the prefixes -ia- & -ag-

[illegible] h is written once in the [illegible] for g. [illegible]
[illegible] is mutated to c before a consonant muckumtyn 33.1 [illegible] 39.27,
[illegible] g is written once falsely for g. as if it were a geminate in [illegible]

In the representation of geminates the monument shows considerable irregularity.

Gemination occurs only after short vowels.

1) The medial geminate is shifted to the corresponding surd geminate and written cc: muccun 17.20

2) It is written ck once: brucka 34.5

3) [illegible] is written cch 4 times: lecchen[illegible] 17, lecchen 24.5, mecchu [illegible], [illegible]cchem [illegible]

4) In one case the geminate appears not to have undergone mutation: [illegible] [illegible] this Ms. page was cut up into strips, and the strip about a third of an inch in width, upon which the g may have been written is missing. Two facts, however, point to the existence of a g in this place rather than a c; [illegible] the strip was not wide enough to have [illegible]

the preceding and following lines, and the trace of a letter left in the following strip could belong to a g rather than to a ch, c or k.

In the auslaut g becomes c regularly: ainmahtic 26.20, berc 14.28, buoc 1.4, chuninclih 4.19, drizuc 9.22, einic 34.14, einicnuis 29.30, chlichtic 26.9, kafenc 34.3, ganc 1.16, genc 1.5, arhinc 24.3 chuninc 5.14 mac 39.21, marc 27.22, [sifndinc] 16.15; restituc 4.12, sluoc 23.4, tac 22.12 & in suffixes ic & ac

Twice we find written forms with ch for c in the auslaut: einich 5.9 uuirdich 2.2.

In two forms z is written falsely for c, viz: drizuz-falt 8.14, [sehx]cuzfalt 9.22, where we should expect -zuc-. These forms are certainly due to a scribal error as no phonetic change from the medial guttural stops or the tenuis guttural stop to the [illegible] dental spirant has as yet been found in Old High German.

In words of classical origin g is retained. When intervocalic angila [illegible]

Before a consonant g is mutated to c: [illegible] 22.4.

H.

Germ. h is preserved unmutated in the anlaut before vowels and consonants: 1. before vowels

dhinchus 4.19, frithoue 23.5, kahoric 35.7, grapehus 8.8, haben 40.12, habed 18.18, habon 15.7, halt 20.14, haltanes 41.1, hano 33.17.19, hant 4.2, haretun 14.22, hauwite 36.12, hauuafuares 14.14, hear 4.14, [illegible] 31.12, arheigetun 8.9, heaz 21.21, heri 15.16, heil 4.29, heilac 39.9, heilan 4.22, hera 15:25, herizohe 24.17, [illegible] 2.7, [illegible] 36.4, herza 9.10, [illegible], [illegible] 4.25, himil [illegible], himilisce [illegible], himilscun [illegible], hohisto [illegible], [illegible] 17.15, gahorit 7.15, [illegible], gahorit 5.9, horte 6.12, ârhugita 23.18, [illegible] 4.7, [illegible]

2. before consonants a) l. hlutteiro 17.16, onthlauft 15:18, [illegible]

[illegible] before r: hreinaz [illegible] hreinnessa [illegible] hreini [illegible] hrimmin [illegible] hrotit [illegible] hrau 23.8 hrucha 24.5 hruorent 17.4 and also before inorganic r in hrunaz 4.2 and hrungrita 4.7.

c before n: hnigun 25.3, ga afhneigitu 34.12,

d before w: hwanne 21.6, hwanta 7.5, hwaz 4.6, hwaz [illegible] hwedar 1.14, hwelih 4.23, hwezzi 4.27, hwuo 5.1, hwir 7.25 hwirfu [illegible] kahwizitem [illegible] hwuom [illegible] einhwelih [illegible] eo [illegible] hwelihem [illegible] gahwelihem [illegible] gahwuilim 34.6.

Inorganic h is written [illegible] times at the begin-ning of the word erda: herdhu 1.18, haerda 7.2, 5.8, 9.4 herda 8.[illegible]; but erda occurs seven times without inorganic h: aerdu 11.14, 25.5; aerda 18.21, 19.6.18, erdom 28.13, aerda 31.20.

In the inlaut Germ. is retained unmutated: [illegible] [illegible] forahtente [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] noheinemo 40.4 noheinigeru 30.6 gasahane.21, sihante 17.20, slahanne 21.18, tohter 33.11 truhtin 7.17 uuihun [illegible].24 zehanzo 12.5. leoht 40.2

Germ. h in conjunction with a following s is sometimes represented by x and with a following geminated s (ss) by xs: x uuaxmun 8.13, [?]xcurzfalt 9.22: xs uuaxsanne 14.7.8, (but uruohsun 8.11 ubhurnuohs 9.28)

For Germ. h we find written hh several times (cf. Braune A.H.D.Gr. §154 Anm. 1): nahhiton 14.28, gasehhanne 9.5 gasehhante 8.27, gasahhum 1.21, gahsahhum 1.3, kasahhum [illegible] [illegible] gasehan [illegible]

[illegible] is assimilated to a following [illegible] in [illegible]

h disappears between vowels in infait 9.13.

In the instant h is preserved unmutated; doh 4.13, durah 5.5 bifalah 40.6, sceh 27.5; ioh 1.1, nah 19.14, ganah 8.20, noh 3.2,

Geminate hh in gahha 10.7

S.

Germ. s is found in all positions in a word in our monument. It occurs before vowels, and in combination with consonants and is everywhere preserved unchanged.

S occurs likewise in the inlaut and auslaut of words of classical origin and is retained unchanged.

Germ. geminated s (ss) from I.E. tt is found in the following words: [illegible] 4.1; [illegible] and in the suffix -niss- (nissi, nissa), ölucnissa [illegible] [illegible]nissi 38.3 fésl[illegible]nissa 40.18 [illegible] 31.8 gatihnissi 39.1, [illegible]nissa 29.3 [illegible]nissa 35.7, [illegible]nissu 30.9, [illegible]nissa 28.13, uuaarnissu 29.16.; and in uuissa 40.1, 5.72.

This geminated s (ss) is simplified before a following consonant, after the falling away of the vowel in the weak prefix [illegible]: [illegible]
[illegible]

Germ. ss is simplified after a long vowel in [illegible]

West Germ. geminated ss, produced by a j in the following syllable, occurs in the word [forelfmessa] 34.8.

The ss in [þ]esses 24.22, [gen. sing. masc. of þese] is not from I.E. tt, or the result of West Germ. gemination, but is produced by composition (þese < þja-sa). v. Braune A.H.D.Gr. This ss is shortened into s in [illegible].

Liquids

r.

West Germ. r which is developed from Germ. r and Germ. z — from orig. Germ. s [illegible] is regularly preserved unchanged in all positions in a word.

e.g. after 4.1. erbe 40.30, rehhu 30.6 & uhar 4.3. ungiro 3.2 nahor 25:4.

Remarkable is the gemination of r before j in this monument. While in Old High German r is regularly unmutated before j, the fragments show gemination regularly: [illegible]

15.9, [h]ferrentemo 40.2, nerrentan 29.3, nerrenti[n] 35:4, uforren 7.7, gahorrent 5.24, 4.3, [g]ahorre 8.15, gahorren 8.31, [ga]horret 9.7, gahorrente 5.19, 8.24. suerren 23.16.

The exceptions to this gemination are [n]erigenteo 35:17, where g stands for orig. j, and gahore 10.8, gahoret 40.14.23.

R occurs in the inlaut of words of classical origin and is regularly preserved.

Since this r is geminated before a following i, from ĭ in uirratagum 4.22 (Lat. feria), but it is not geminated in peratagum 4.15, piratagum 4.27.

L.

Germ. l is preserved unchanged in all positions in a word.

e.g. albsuin 14.6, ladob 15.21, al 11.7 etc.

L is also retained in words of classical origin [illegible] etc.

Germ. geminated l is found in the following words; ellin 8.2, fallet 4.24, nalles 4.15, lillet [illegible]

West Germ. geminated l [illegible] in the following words [illegible] 24 [illegible]
[illegible]

West Germ. gemination has taken place in celli 18.2, which is derived from the Lat. word [illegible].

Nasals.

M.

Germ. m is retained unchanged in all positions in a word; e.g. aimahtic 33.4, magan 33.1, [illegible] 12.25, [illegible] 35.20.

M is preserved before f in fimfi 20.2.3 (cf Braune AHD. Gr. §123 Anm 1)

In the auslaut of the dative plural endings im, em, om, um, m is preserved 146 times; e.g allem 17.11, augom 8.20, folchum 7.20, biuuertim 8.23. Once it is weakened to n in unfrumun 27.20.

M is retained in the auslaut of conjugational endings in bim 11.18 (4), sagem (1st sing pr. conj III) 4.13 (6), kasahum (1st plur pret str. conj) 21.6 and in uuarim (1st plur pret [illegible]) [illegible] (2) in all [illegible] times.

V is weakened to u in urton (1st sing. pres. wk. conj. II) 35.12.14. (cf. Braune Ahd. Gr. § 124 Anm. 1).

In the combination mn, n is still retained unassimilated to the preceding m, nemnin 34.11, stimna 35.3.

The m in the prefix um- in umbahturn 15.29 and umbulti 14.5 is the result of assimilation of n to the following b. (v. Prefixes).

Germ. long m (mm) is found in stummer 5.15, arstummita 15.29.
West Germ. geminated m (mm) occurs in garumanenne 40.15

M is preserved unchanged in words of classical origin: i.e. chumin 17.16.

N.

Germ. n is preserved unchanged in all positions in a word: eg abanst 29.22, nah 19.14, man 4.20.

N occurs in the ending of the following abstracts in î (în < înî v. Braune AHDGr. §213 a. 6b. & Sievers, P&B Beitr. V 143 ff.) antreetîn 39.14, 37.12, ahtunstîn 39.24, alosnin 14.6, elilentîn 20.23, eumîn 6.5, festîn 40.17, galaubîn 34.12, 1.8, 17.18, gotchhîn 41.7, 35.7, lentîn 28.2, managîn 14.21, spatîn 40.2, tiufîn 8.5, urmnaerzîn 4.15, 41.8.

Germ. geminated n (nn) occurs in [illegible] .17, brunnanti 29.29, danne 4.14, comunne 34.16, innan 7.20, innana [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] chunnet 19.12, mannes 1.17, mannisclîn 40.13, minniron 14.8, [illegible] 20.21, [illegible] 16.7,

West. Germ. geminated n (nn) is found in: [illegible] 17, [illegible] 4.22, [illegible] 15, [illegible], [illegible], and in the gen. & dat. of the verbal noun: -annes, ennes, anne, enne.

N is preserved unchanged in words of Latin origin; eg [illegible].

Semivowels

J.

Germ. j occurs in the anlaut represented by the same character as vocalic i 35 times; iugot (8.19, ioh 11.22), iuhunanne 40.2, iungiro 3.2 cf. iungist [illegible]

In two words, Germ. j is represented by g, in both cases before a dark vowel; gâhha 10.25, ungimun 4.4.

In the inlaut a developed semivowel j, written as g, occurs only in hiigetun 8.7 after the diphthong ei.

After consonants j of suffixes and endings has mostly disappeared after causing the gemination of the preceding consonant, if it was capable of such gemination. It is however retained in the following words.

1) as a semivowel written g in nezgentio 35.17;

but cf. nerrentan 29.3 (3), where gemination has taken place and the semivowel has disappeared.

2) as a semivowel written i, before a following u gotnessiu (dat. sing. jō-stem) 5.28, minniu (dat. sing. jō-stem) 37.12, nemniu (1st pers. sing. pres. wk. conj. I) 34.11, sigiu (instr. sing. masc. i-stem) 5.12, arsterbantiun (acc. sing. wk. masc. pres. part. str. conj.) 39.2, yarsemftriu (1st sing. pres. wk. conj. I) 38.23.

3) as a semivowel assimilated to following vowel a or o.

a) before a. festea (acc. sing. fem. adj.) 9.13, 29.2, redea (acc. sing. jō-stem) 5.15, sorea (acc. sing. jō-stem) 5.10, suntea (nom. pl. jō-stem) 11.15.18, unfestea (acc. sing. fem. adj. jō-stem) 39.12.

b) before o or ō. festeom (dat. pl. wk. adj. jō-stem) 40.15, heltanteo (nom. sing. wk. pres. part. str. conj.) 34.18, minneont (3. plur. pres. wk. conj. I) 41.11, sculdeo (gen. plur. fem. i-stem) 40.27, staffeotun (3. plur. pret. wk. conj. II) 20.6, steteo (gen. plur. fem. i-stem) 31.6, sufteot (3. sing. pres. wk. conj. II) 30.12, unfesteom (dat. plur. wk. adj. jō-stem) 40.16, Tunezalteo (gen. plur. fem. i-stem) 41.12, uneralteinteo (gen. plur. fem. i-stem) 34.21, ziteo (gen. plur. fem. i-stem) 37.13. Ineryenteo (nom. sing. masc. wk. pres. part. wk. conj. I) 35.17.

Adventitious j is found in the forms izer 7.23 and ier 12.? (-io).

W.

Germ. w is preserved unchanged in the Anlaut and Inlaut except when geminated.

In the Anlaut and Inlaut between vowels it is written uu except before u; e.g. uuamba 41.5 uuege 9.10 uuihin 21.24, uuort 21.7, uua 17.17 inuuerthlihu 39.27, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Exceptions to this writing are uuxsanne 4.7, guuine 30.7 & ungauueritan 5.26, where single u is written for w.

When w stands before a u, it unites with that letter to form a combination uu: uu [illegible] [illegible] uurte 5.4, uurthun 5.1[illegible] [illegible] 39.29. An exception to this is uruthsun 5.11 where u stands for wu.

After consonants w is written sometimes uu, sometimes u.

After h it is written uu 107 times; cuiuualih 7.22 (57), e.g. althuuelih 10.26 (2), gahuuelera 29.16 (2), gahuu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] huuer 5.1 (8), huuer 7.25 (20), huuilom 4.10 (4), huui[illegible] 13 (41).

kahuuizitem 18.1.

It is written u 6 times uuaz 4.15, iuuo 4.7(4), iufeuzi 4.27.

After q w is written 27 times uu, quuedante 4.21 (22), uuuimit 2.2 (5)

It is written u 105 times: qualu 17.1(3), quedan 40.21 (7) queh 27.14(5), queman 15.8 (21), Kaquihta 35.20

After s w is written uu 7 times; suuaro 8.29, suuerren [illegible] suuaitin 4.22 suuihhan 52.7(2) suihhi 10.4.

It is written u 6 times: sueit 17.4(6).

Also after s wu is written uu zesuun 13.22(2).

After t w is written uu kahuuolotta 21.5

After z w is written u 11 times: unzuisflo 34.21, zui 5.23(7) zuelif 13.6, zuifalt 17.1, zuiflomes 32.1.

In the auslaut w becomes o 36 times: eo 33.5(7) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 27.2 (4) hueo 5.1 (1), neo 4.16(5), neoman 40.3 (5) neouuiht 17.3 [illegible]

W becomes u in the auslaut in seu 10.6 and in the syllable auslaut in seulu 5.7, seula 14.6,

w is dropped in the auslaut in [illegible] where

uuue is proclitic huuemihhun.

w is vocalized twice in the syllable-auslaut in seia 27.21, selu 30.20.

w has been dropped after a long vowel in sēls 37.2, but has been retained in seuue 7.30, 37.9.

w has been absorbed by o in sorge 9.17 (< sworga cf Braune AHD.Gr. §107 Anm.1)

Geminated w is regularly written uuu, but once it is written uu in iuuer 14.3.

Germ. geminated w(ww) is found in iuuuer 2.2(6) iuuer 4.3 and urtriuuuui 7.22, scauuuot 10.14(2), triuuun 7.5.

West Germ. geminated w (ww) is found in thriuuuta 9.21, frauuuui 35.11(?), niuuuui 10.28(2), niuuuost 37.4

The geminate is simplified in the auslaut in 4.13, diu (ancilla) 23.10.

Lat. V. is written U in Uae (Lat. Vae) 17.2(3).

Conclusion.

The vowel system of our monument is almost identical with that of Isidor.
The short vowels are a, e, ë (ce ę) i, o, u;
the long vowels are â, ê î (âe, ę = ai), î, ô, ô (= au), û;
and the diphthongs are au, ea (= ê), ei, eo, iu, uo (= ô)
This table coincides throughout with that given by Weinhold, p. 67; or ae & ę, long and short, in Isidor cf. Weinhold p. 62 bottom.
Also the exceptional iu in liuçilu 25.13, liuzilemo 14.7 and yu in ryur 10.2 fyures 10.5, 23 have a corresponding iu, yu, in Isidor; liuzil 37.30 (Weinhold cites the [illegible] ungazil [illegible] ungazil [illegible], unezun 2.2 [illegible] ryus 9.14.14; and eu (vobis) [illegible] has a corresponding diphthong eu in Isidor in eu (vobis) 5.21, 15.25, euuuih 11.5, and also in breuun 27.6 (for fleugendem 5.1 cf. P. B. Beitr. IV 555 Note.)
Weinhold takes the vowel-system of Isidor to be [illegible] (cf. Weinhold Isidor [illegible])
This view is certainly false, and is not [illegible] by Pietsch, Ztschr. f. deutsche Philologie VII. pp. 330-368) or Braune (Ahd. Gr.).

Weinhold made the mistake of comparing monuments of different ages as if they were contemporaneous, and did not distinguish between what was dialectic, and what belonged to the common stock of Old High German.

He dates Isidor at ca. 800 A.D., rightly, I think. But at this time the most decisive dialect-test, so far as the vowel-system is concerned, is Germ. ō. In Bavarian, ō is preserved by the side of oa until the latter part of the 9th century, and only since the middle of the 9th century does uo begin to appear. In the Frankish, however, uo begins to appear about the middle of the 8th century and by the beginning of the 9th century is the rule.

In Isidor uo occurs 32 times ō 7 times (uu in sunor & armuostit is equal to wu), and no oa occurs, (cf. Weinhold §60 bottom). This is therefore a distinct Frankish characteristic, and the vowel-system of Isidor is also entirely devoid of the peculiar Bavarian characteristics.

In the Monsee Fragments uo is still more in the majority than in Isidor the proportion of uo to ô being 145 to 22.
Whether these 22 ô's are due to the Bavarian copyist or are original cannot be determined, but from the consideration of the relations in Isidor they would appear to be original.

A distinctly Upper German i.e. Bavarian characteristic in our monument is the hindrance of the umlaut of a to e by an intervening r- or l-combination or hh. The examples of this are 1) ld. baldita 39.1, 2) ll when a Germ. geminate, fallit 4.24. 3) rr (-rz) farri 15.9, 4) rb bidarbi 29.10. 5) gasahhis 6.18. The only exception is rehhiti (v. Braune Ahd. Gr. §27 Anm. 2 c.c. [illegible] Wüllner Hrab. Gloss. 1880)

Another Bavarian characteristic due to the copyist, is the non-breaking of the Germ. diphthong eu before a dark vowel in the following syllable,

when a labial or guttural consonant intervenes this occurs 7 times, but the breaking of eu even before guttural and labial-consonants, which is characteristic of the Frankish occurs 3 times.

The consonant-system of the Monsee Fragments coincided in the original copy with that of Isidor, but it has undergone many changes at the hands of the Bavarian copyist, and the result is a mixture of Rhine Frankish and Bavarian forms throughout. The copyist was truer to his original at the beginning than toward the last, and some Rhine Frankish symbols (e.g. gh. dh. quh) are found on the first pages of the fragment but [illegible] are entirely [illegible] on ~~the~~ the last pages, while on the other hand, the peculiarly Upper German k for [illegible] [illegible] first on the fourteenth [illegible].

In the Dental row the Isidorian zss (z in the auslaut)

has been changed to z, eg mazur 39.30, and only twice do we find it retained in forlazseno 1.15 uzzerom 29.25, where we should rather expect zs. (Weinhold 172)
The West Germ. media d, which is preserved in Isidor in the anlaut and inlaut (with a few exceptions in the inlaut) unmutated, is in our monument regularly shifted to Bavarian + Rhine Frankish [illegible] however retained in the anlaut nine times (v. d.) and in the inlaut twice; d is also retained once in the Latin word [illegible].
The Frankish hd. fd etc. for ht, ft are not found in our monument.
The Germ. dental spirant þ (surd) occurs mostly shifted to the Bavarian d. Rhine Frankish th is found in the anlaut twenty times on the first nine pages, and once on the seventeenth. In the inlaut it is found four times on the first four pages and once on the eighteenth. The th in thrimmita (4.21) is Rhine Frankish, although no initial th for Germ. þ is to be found

in Isidor. In the auslaut the relation of dh to d is 3:70. The th in the auslaut for Germ þ are not peculiar either to Rhine-Frankish or to Bavarian but occurs sporadically in the earlier O.H.G. monuments. The h in this sound th is simply a scribal peculiarity, and has no real value as a sound symbol. It seems to me that we have in these nineteen t's & th's occurring in our manuscript a phonetic spelling, representing the actual O.H.G. pronunciation. Just as at the present day in Mod. Germ. Brod is pronounced with a t but written with a d, so in O.H.G of the 9th cent. the media was hardened into the tenuis in the auslaut, but the media was retained in the spelling long after the tenuis was pronounced. (cf. d > t in the auslaut, and Braune AHG Gr § 167 Anm 6 §135 Anm. 2, §148 Anm. 4.)

The Germ. labial tenuis p has undergone no change

in the Bavarian copyist. It is retained in the inlaut and in the inlaut after m and also in the Isidorian uphl 8.8.4, where ph is affricative, (but cf Braune A.H.D. Gr. §132 Anm. 2 & Paul Beitr. VI 555.)

Rhine Frankish b is retained in the anlaut 168 times & in the inlaut 184 times, but is changed to Bavarian p in the anlaut 7 times, in the inlaut 15 times. The remarks on d in the auslaut also apply to b.

In the treatment of the Germ. guttural tenuis k in the anlaut, our monument offers some difficulty.

Including words of Latin origin c is mutated to ch 17 times and to kh twice, but is retained as c 11 times (6 times in words of Lat orig) and as k 8 times (6 times in words of Lat. origin).

Leaving out of consideration the words of Lat origin in the last two cases we have six words with initial c or k.

In Isidor ch is regular for c in the anlaut and k in the other Frankish monuments c or k is regular. In Upper German the affricative ch is regular, but with sporadic occurrences of c, which was pronounced affricative. (cf Braune § 144)

In comparing the six c's of our monument with the regular ch of Isidor, we are compelled to say, either that the original of the Monsee fragments differed from Isidor in this respect and had the regular Frankish c, or that the c's in our monument are due to the Bavarian copyist. In the former case c ~~or~~ k really represents a mute or stop consonant, in the latter case it is an inexact representation of the spirant ch and does not differ in value from the other ch's. To this latter opinion Braune holds. (cf § 144 Anm. 2) and I believe that he is right. (cf also Wülcker, Beitr. [illegible] 43.)

in other positions in a word, our monument preserves the Germ. k upon the same plane of mutation with Isidor. (Braune Ahd. Gr. §143 Anm. 3)

For the Germ. hard velar guttural k (Q) we have the Isidorian quh preserved four times on the first page and once on the seventh. This has been changed [illegible] times to quu and 105 times to qu, the first occurring only in forms of queman & quuman before [illegible] vowels, and the latter before all vowels. This qu for quu is due to the Bavarian copyist, who found nothing strange in qu (cf. Brüttner [illegible] 43) but [illegible] of the h which was not familiar to him in the combination quh. Twice the distinctly Upper German chu occurs on the thirty-third page.

Germ. g is preserved in the [illegible] [illegible] times, & mutated to k [illegible] times, the latter forms being due to the Bavarian copyist. The Isidorian gh is preserved [illegible] times in the [illegible] and once

in the inlaut. In other positions Germ. g is on the same plane of mutation in our monument as in Isidor.

A very important dialect test is gemination of r before a following j. This takes place in Alemannic & Frankish, but not in Bavarian, where the j is preserved. In our monument this gemination takes place regularly, there being but three exceptions. Two of these exceptions gahorei and gahoret are only apparently such, as the geminate rr has been simplified after a long vowel. The other case [illegible] is [illegible] in the Bavarian convent.

The prefixes agree in the main with those of Isidor. The pronouns, however, exhibit a deviation in part from the Isidorian forms. The Bavarian for- has been everywhere substituted for the Isidorian fir, and the Bavarian za has taken the place of Isidorian zi. Also in the preposition zu the Isidorian form

with the light vowel i has given place to the Bavarian form with the dark [illegible] of a. The [illegible] [illegible], to this [illegible] in 20.5 and [illegible]6.

The prefix ga shows a great diversity of form in our monument viz: ga, gu, gha, ka, gi, ghi, ki.

The regular Isidorian form of this prefix is chi (ghi occurring once), and this does not appear in our monument. As far as the vowel is concerned, the Bavarian forms are overwhelmingly in the majority, the ratio of a's to i's being 267:1. In Rhine Frankish form ghi occurs 3 times and gha, with the dark vowel a, twice.

These forms with gh- and the non-existence of form with the Isidorian ch-, would go to prove that in this respect at least the original copy of the fragments [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the writer is a copyist. But it does not seem at all improbable to me, that this prefix was chi inter-

changing with ghi (cf. chi > ghi in Isidor) in the original copy of the Monsee fragments. To a Bavarian copyist this form would be very strange, as it does not occur in Bavarian or in O.H.G. outside of Isidor, and he would be led by practical reasons, such as intelligibility, to change it to ga or ka the Bavarian forms. On the other hand forms in ghi would not appear to him so strange, and a few might slip into his text unchanged or even with the vowel changed; (for forms in gh in Bavarian cf. PBB. Beitr. XI 505).

From this short discussion it may be seen that although many forms are due to the Bavarian copyist, still the forms of the Rhine Frankish, or rather Isidorian, origin are so numerous that this monument should be regarded as Rhine Frankish ~~[illegible]~~ rather than Bavarian.

The original of the Monsee Fragments coincided entirely with Isidor in respect to dialect and was probably from the same hand. This latter statement I hope to be able to prove in a continuation of this paper, on the relation of the Fragments to Isidor.

The present copy of the Fragments was very probably made by one man, although it may not have been done all at one time. This view is supported by the following facts. The manuscript, as we have it, exhibits the same hand-writing throughout. The copyist was truer to his original in the first part of his work, and more consistent in substituting his own dialectical forms in the latter part. Some Rhine Frankish forms occur ~~only~~ on the first pages many (of ch, gh, guh,) and on the other hand, Bavarian spelling ~~is~~ occurs more in the fourteenth page throughout the entire manuscript.

there exists the same mixture of Rhine Frankish and Bavarian forms, although a few forms characteristic of either dialect may be found predominating in one part and in the minority in another. Also when two Bavarian forms exist side by side, the copyist may make use of one in one section of his work, and of the other in another section. This is particularly true of the prefix ga which has a variant form ka.

The date of our monument is the same as that of Isidor. This is set down by Weinhold as ca. 800 A.D., and his conclusions are accepted by Braune (cf AHD Gr. § 6.b).

I hope to be able to treat this subject in detail after having made a study of the Isidorian Phonology and Inflection.

Life.

I, George Allison Hench, was born on the 4th of October 1866 at Centre, Perry Co., Pa. After having attended several preparatory schools and academies, I matriculated at Dickinson College, Carlisle Pa., at the beginning of the academic year 1881-2. The following year I entered the Sophomore Class at Lafayette College, Easton Pa. where I graduated with the degree of A.B. June 1885. In October of the same year, I entered the Johns Hopkins University, and have been connected with this University ever since. During the summer of 1887 I attended courses at the University of Berlin. The next summer I spent in Vienna, working with O.H.G. manuscripts in the Imperial Library. In June 1888 I was awarded a Fellowship in German.

During the last four years I have attended courses at this University, conducted by Dr. Wood, Dr. Wright, Dr. Bloomfield and Dr.

learned whose help and counsel I gratefully acknowledge. My especial thanks are due to Dr. Ward whose breadth of scholarship has been to me a constant stimulus to exertion, and his uniform kindness an encouragement and spur to further effort.